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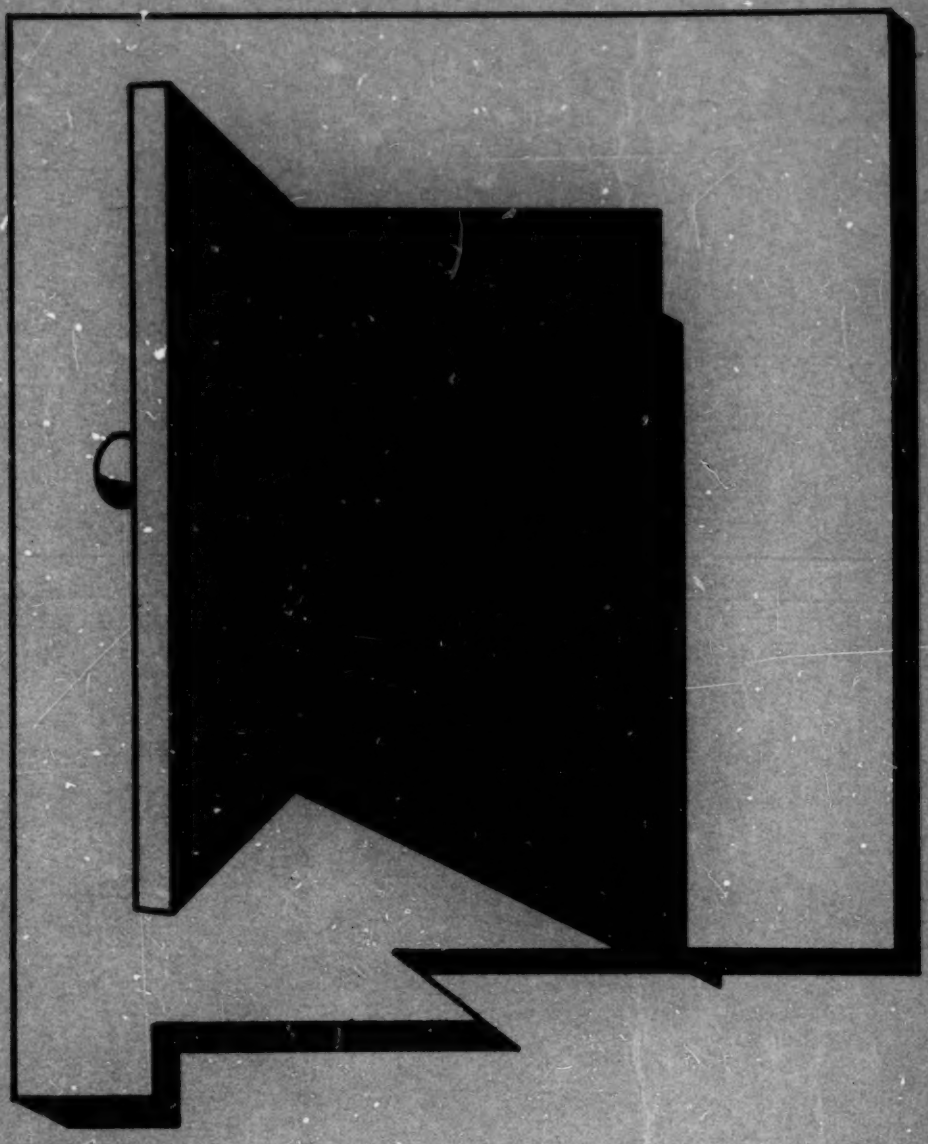
The People of New Mexico, 1980



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June 1984 Las Cruces, New Mexico

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HIGHLIGHTS

- The population of New Mexico was 1,302,894 in 1980, an increase of 286,894 or 28.2% over 1970. This was much higher than the 11.2% increase in the U.S. population, but lagged the rate of most other mountain states.

- While population declined in seven northeastern New Mexico counties, it increased in all other counties.

- New Mexico is urbanized, with 72.2% of the population living in urban areas, 26.3% in rural nonfarm areas and only 1.5% on rural farms.

- New Mexico ranks first among the states in proportion of both Hispanics and Native Americans. In round numbers, there are 54% Anglo-Americans, 36% Hispanics, 8% Native-Americans and fewer than 2% Blacks in the population.

- In 1980 there were 334,917 families and 443,069 households in the state. Non-family households were composed of either single or two or more unrelated persons who share a living unit.

- Quality of housing in New Mexico, as measured by plumbing and crowding, improved substantially during the 1970s.

- Median contract rents for year-round housing ranged from $218 per month in San Juan County to $66 per month in Mora County. Median value of owner occupied homes ranged from $77,300 in Los Alamos County to $10,600 in Harding County.

- More than two-thirds of those moving into New Mexico from out of state between 1975 and 1980 came from western and southern states. Less than one-third of all immigrants came from the northeastern or north-central states — the snowbelt.

- More than two-thirds of all workers drive to work alone, one-fifth carpool, 5% walk to work and less than 2% take public transportation.

- Median family incomes ranged from $30,307 per year in Los Alamos County to $8,608 in Mora County.

- Of the state's population 65 years of age or older, 15.6% had incomes below the poverty level. This ranged from 46.5% in McKinley County to 7.1% in Los Alamos County.

- The median age of the state population is 27.3 years.

- There were 97.2 males per 100 females in 1980.

- Of all males 15 years and over, 28.7% were single, 62.0% were married and 9.3% were separated, divorced or widowed.

- Of all females 15 years and over, 22% were single, 58.4% were married and 19.6% were separated, divorced or widowed.

- In round numbers, 20% of the population 26 years and over had an elementary level education, 49% attended high school and 31% had attended college.

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The People of New Mexico 1980

Clyde Eastman
Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Business

The first U.S. census was conducted in August 1790, little more than a year after the ratification of the Constitution. Thomas Jefferson, as Secretary of State, was the chief census taker. Why have we had a census every decade for 190 years? Among other reasons, the membership of the House of Representatives is divided among the various states on the basis of population. To keep the apportionment of representatives up to date, Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution requires an enumeration of the population at least every decade (Users' Guide: 1980). Since the one-person-one-vote decision by the Supreme Court, congressional districts within each state and the state legislative distric ts must be of nearly equal population. The allocation of state and federal funds among local government units is also based, in part, on population. In addition, many other public agencies and private businesses make extensive use of census data.

The Bureau of the Census has been criticized almost since its inception for undercounting the population. Since 1950 the bureau has had an evaluation program to estimate the undercount of each census. The evaluations indicate certain groups have been less completely enumerated. Ethnic minorities tend to be undercounted; undocumented residents are probably even more undercounted. In a state like New Mexico, with high proportions of both minorities and illegals, such undercounts can take on added significance. In 1980 the Census Bureau went to extra lengths to ensure a complete count. Because it counted five million more than expected, 226.5 million vs 221.7 million, it is thought to be the most accurate count yet (Users' Guide: 1980, p. 2). For example, there was a concerted effort to count illegal aliens and other difficult to reach groups. There was a lot of media attention focused on the need for citizen cooperation. There were also additional checks on data accuracy and follow-ups on nonresponses.

GROWTH OF THE POPULATION

From the time Juan de Oñate established the first Spanish settlement at San Juan in 1598, the Spanish population of New Mexico grew slowly to 2,000 in 1700 and to 24,000 by 1800 (Leonard, 1970, p. 36). The total population of New Mexico at the time of annexation to the United States was only about 60,000. The population increased by 51.9% in the first decade after annexation, then declined slightly during the 1860s, the time of the Civil War (table 1). Since 1870 the population has increased in every decade, sometimes rapidly as in the first decade of the 1900s, and sometimes slowly as in the decade of the 1960s.

As can be seen in table 2, New Mexico grew more rapidly in the 1970s than the United States, 28.2% vs 11.4%. However, it grew more slowly than any other mountain state except Montana.

Population change varied widely among New Mexico counties. Generally, it was the more rural counties in the Northeast that declined in population from 19.1% in

Table 1. New Mexico's population growth, 1850 to 1980

Census Year	Population	Increase Over Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1850	61,547*	—	—
1860	93,516*	31,969	51.9
1870	91,874	−1,642	−1.8
1880	119,565	27,691	30.1
1890	160,282	40,717	34.1
1900	195,310	35,028	21.9
1910	327,301	131,991	67.6
1920	360,350	33,049	10.1
1930	423,317	62,967	17.5
1940	531,818	108,501	25.6
1950	681,187	149,369	28.1
1960	951,023	269,836	39.6
1970	1,015,998	64,975	6.4
1980	1,302,894	286,894	28.2

**Total for 1860 is exclusive of the population of the area taken to form a part of Colorado Territory in 1861 and of the population of the area organized as a part of the Territory of Arizona in 1863. No estimate of the population in 1850 is available for the territory acquired from Mexico through the Gadsden Purchase (1853) and annexed to New Mexico in 1854.

Source: Data for 1850-1960 are from Final Report PC(1)-33A, Number of Inhabitants: New Mexico, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, p. 5;

Data for 1970 are from Final Report PC(1)-033, Detailed Characteristics: New Mexico, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, p. 263.

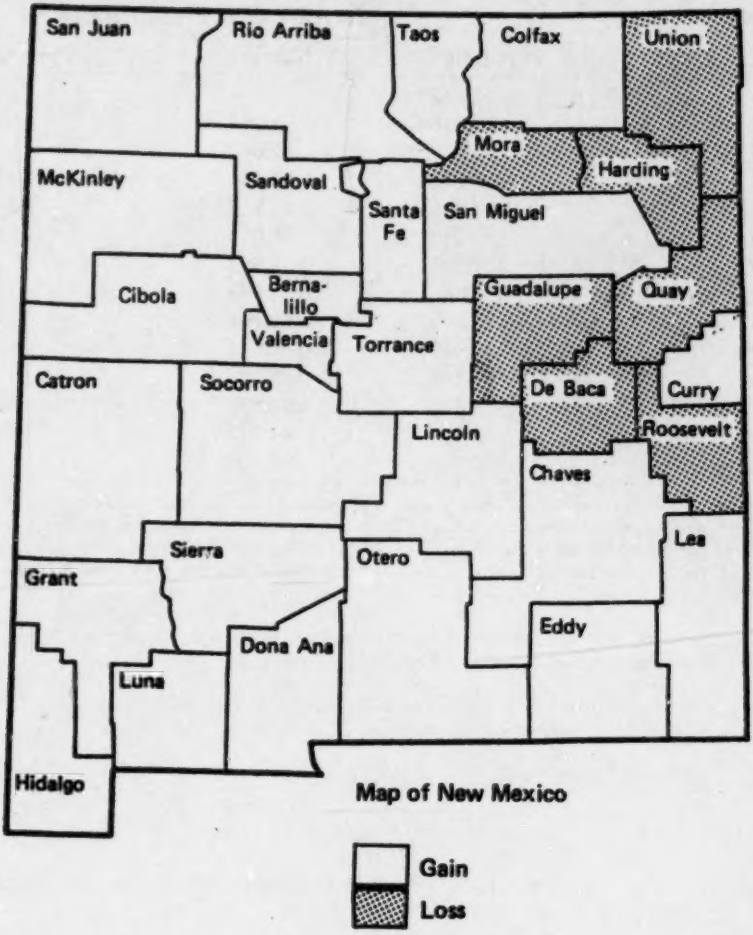
Data for 1980 are from U.S. Census Bureau Summary Tape File Three, table 1.

Table 2. New Mexico's relative rate of population growth, 1970 to 1980

Area	Number		Increase	
	1970	1980	Number	Percent
United States	203,302,031	226,504,825	23,202,794	11.4
Mountain States	8,289,901	11,368,330	3,078,429	37.1
Montana	694,409	786,690	92,281	13.3
Idaho	713,015	943,935	230,920	32.4
Wyoming	332,416	470,816	138,400	41.6
Colorado	2,209,596	2,888,834	679,238	30.7
New Mexico	1,017,055	1,302,894	285,839	28.1
Arizona	1,775,399	2,717,866	942,467	53.1
Utah	1,059,273	1,461,037	401,764	37.9
Nevada	488,738	799,184	310,446	63.5

Source: 1980 Census counts of the population of states by region and division (final apportionment counts)

Fig. 1. Gains and losses in population, by county, 1970 to 1980.



Harding and 10% in Mora counties to 3% in Quay (table 3 and figure 1). First among those gaining was Sandoval County, which nearly doubled in population as a result of the spreading Albuquerque suburbs. San Juan and Valencia counties increased by more than 50%, mainly the result of energy developments. Much of the population growth in the latter took place around Grants as a result of the uranium mining boom. As a consequence, Cibola County was created out of the western part of Valencia County. Because the county division occurred after the census was

Table 3. Population change, by county, New Mexico, 1970 to 1980

County	1980 Population	Change, 1970 to 1980	
		Number	Percent
The State	1,302,894	286,894	28.2
Bernalillo	419,700	103,926	32.9
Catron	2,720	522	23.7
Chaves	51,103	7,768	17.9
Colfax	13,667	1,497	12.3
Curry	42,019	2,502	6.3
De Baca	2,454	−93	−3.65
Dona Ana	96,340	26,567	38.1
Eddy	47,855	6,736	16.4
Grant	26,204	4,174	18.9
Guadalupe	4,496	−473	−9.5
Harding	1,090	−258	−19.1
Hidalgo	6,049	1,315	27.8
Lea	55,993	6,439	13.0
Lincoln	10,997	3,437	45.5
Los Alamos	17,599	2,401	15.8
Luna	15,585	3,879	33.1
McKinley	56,449	13,241	30.6
Mora	4,205	−468	−10.0
Otero	44,665	3,568	8.7
Quay	10,577	−326	−3.0
Rio Arriba	29,282	4,112	16.3
Roosevelt	15,695	−784	−4.75
Sandoval	34,799	17,307	98.9
San Juan	81,433	28,916	55.1
San Miguel	22,751	800	3.6
Santa Fe	75,360	21,604	40.2
Sierra	8,454	1,265	17.6
Socorro	12,566	2,803	28.7
Taos	19,456	1,940	11.1
Torrance	7,491	2,201	41.6
Union	4,725	−200	−4.1
Valencia	61,115	20,576	50.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Summary Tape File Three, table 1, 1980. Data for 1970 are from vol. 1, part 33, Characteristics of the Population: New Mexico, U.S. Census of Population: 1970 p. 13.

taken census publications and tapes do not separate figures for the new county.[1] Recreation and tourism probably played a major role in the increases in Santa Fe and Lincoln counties.

Population changes by municipality followed a somewhat different pattern (table 4). Two of the larger cities losing population, Portales (− 5.8%) and Tucumcari (−5.9%), are in declining counties as was Santa Rosa (−0.6%). The other two towns with declining populations, Lordsburg and Tularosa, are in southern New Mexico. Los Lunas increased by 262.3% over the decade, apparently reflecting a southern spread of Albuquerque suburbs. Bloomfield, the only other municipality with a greater than 200% rate of increase, grew because of energy production and exploration activity.

[1]Selected data are available in *1980 Census Figures for Cibola and Valencia Counties* by Clyde Eastman, New Mexico State University Cooperative Extension Service, April, 1983.

Table 4. Population change, by municipality, New Mexico, 1970 to 1980

Municipality	1980 Population	Change 1970 to 1980	
		Number	Percent
Alamogordo	24,024	989	4.3
Albuquerque	331,767	88,016	36.1
Artesia	10,385	70	.7
Aztec	5,512	2,158	64.3
Bayard	3,036	128	4.4
Belen	5,617	794	16.5
Bernalillo	3,012	996	49.4
Bloomfield	4,881	3,307	210.1
Bosque Farms	3,353	not incorporated in 1970	
Carlsbad	25,496	4,199	19.7
Central	1,968	104	5.6
Clayton	2,968	37	1.3
Clovis	31,194	2,699	9.5
Corrales	2,791	not incorporated in 1970	
Deming	9,964	1,621	19.4
Espanola	6,803	2,275	50.2
Eunice	2,970	329	12.5
Farmington	31,222	9,243	42.1
Gallup	18,161	3,565	24.4
Grants	11,439	2,671	30.5
Hobbs	29,153	3,128	12.0
Jal	2,675	73	2.8
Las Cruces	45,086	7,229	19.1
Las Vegas	14,322	487	3.5
Lordsburg	3,195	−234	−6.8
Los Lunas	3,525	2,552	262.3
Los Ranchos	2,702	802	42.2
Lovington	9,727	812	9.1
Mesilla	2,029	316	18.4
Milan	3,747	1,562	71.5
Portales	9,940	−614	−5.8
Raton	8,225	1,263	18.1
Roswell	39,676	5,768	17.0
Ruidoso	4,260	2,044	92.2
Santa Fe	48,953	7,786	18.9
Santa Rosa	2,469	−16	−.6
Silver City	9,887	2,136	27.6
Socorro	7,173	2,486	53.0
Taos	3,369	894	36.1
Truth or Consequences	5,219	563	12.1
Tucumcari	6,765	−424	−5.9
Tularosa	2,536	−315	−11.0

Source: Data for 1970 are from Final Report, Part 33, volume 1, Characteristics of the Population: New Mexico, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, p. 11. Data for 1980 are from U.S. Census Summary Tape File One, table 1.

Table 5. Population change, by county, New Mexico 1930 to 1980

County	Population		Change	
	1980	1930	Number	Percent
State	1,302,894	423,317	879,577	207.8
Bernalillo	419,700	45,430	374,270	823.8
Catron	2,720	3,282	−562	−17.1
Chaves	51,103	19,549	31,554	161.4
Colfax	13,667	19,157	−5,490	−28.7
Curry	42,019	15,809	26,210	165.8
De Baca	2,454	2,893	−439	−15.2
Dona Ana	96,340	27,455	68,885	250.9
Eddy	47,855	15,842	32,013	202.1
Grant	26,204	19,050	7,154	37.6
Guadalupe	4,496	7,027	−2,531	−36.0
Harding	1,090	4,421	−3,331	−75.3
Hidalgo	6,049	5,023	1,026	20.4
Lea	55,993	6,144	49,849	811.3
Lincoln	10,997	7,198	3,799	52.8
Los Alamos	17,599	n/a	n/a	n/a
Luna	15,585	6,247	9,338	149.5
McKinley	56,449	20,643	35,806	173.5
Mora	4,205	10,322	−6,117	−59.3
Otero	44,665	9,779	34,886	356.7
Quay	10,557	10,828	−271	−2.5
Rio Arriba	29,282	21,381	7,901	37.0
Roosevelt	15,695	11,109	4,586	41.3
Sandoval	34,799	11,144	23,655	212.3
San Juan	81,433	14,701	66,732	453.9
San Miguel	22,751	23,636	−885	−3.7
Santa Fe	75,360	19,567	55,793	285.1
Sierra	8,454	5,184	3,270	63.1
Socorro	12,566	9,611	2,955	30.7
Taos	19,456	14,394	5,062	35.2
Torrance	7,491	9,269	−1,778	−19.2
Union	4,725	11,036	−6,311	−57.2
Valencia	(61,115)	16,186	44,929	277.6
+ Cibola	32,877 + 30,238			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Summary Tape File 3, table 1, 1980.

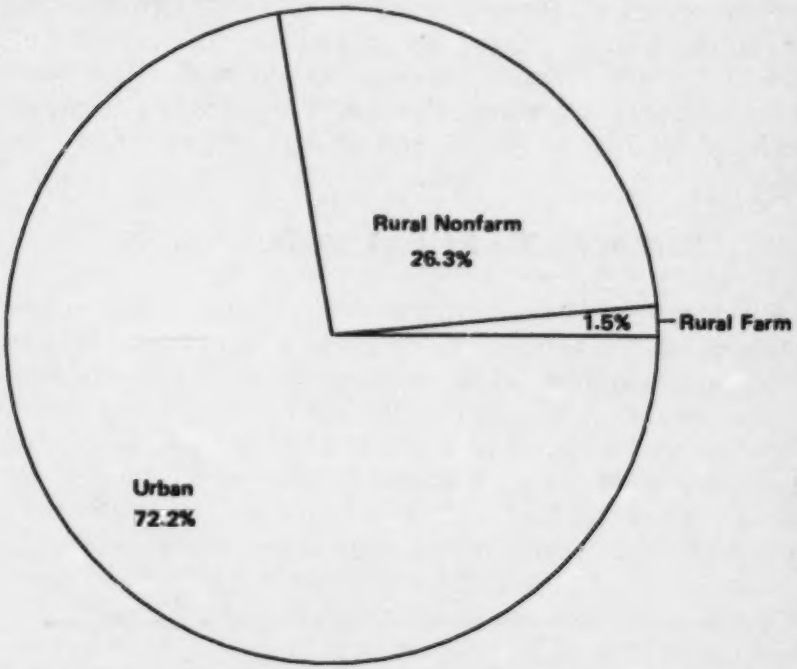
Data for 1930 are from the Fifteenth Census of the United States 1930, Vol. 1, Number and Distribution of Inhabitants, pp. 430-431.

Fifty-year growth patterns are shown in table 5. During the half century from 1930 to 1980, the state population more than tripled from 423,317 to 1,302,894. The growth occurred overwhelmingly in the larger urban areas. Bernalillo County alone accounted for an increase of 374,270 people. Population declines occurred in the more rural counties. Harding, Mora and Guadalupe counties declined by 75.3%, 59.3% and 36.0%, respectively.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Electric lines and improved transportation have penetrated into the remote corners of rural New Mexico. World news and entertainment is now available, via electronic media, in almost every New Mexico living room. Children go to school in town and shop or recreate with their parents in climate controlled urban malls. The village school, store and church are bypassed for the more specialized and varied offerings in urban areas. While the concentration of population continues in many areas, there is a noticeable reverse trend in other areas. Urban pollution, congestion and agitation have begun to outweigh the amenities. Consequently, the rural-urban distinction has acquired a new dimension. We are now less interested in the socioeconomic differences that existed between sophisticated urbanites and their supposedly less cultured rural brethren. We are more concerned with migration trends and what that portends for local governments and the services they are expected to provide.

Fig. 2. Percentage of rural farm, rural nonfarm and urban population, New Mexico, 1980.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Summary Tape File No. 3, table 1, 1980.

Urban territory includes all places with a population of 2,500 or more, plus the densely settled fringe areas around cities of 50,000 or more. Rural territory includes all places with less than 2,500 population. The farm population consists of all persons living in rural areas on places with annual sales of $1,000 or more of agricultural products. Figure 2 shows, while slightly more than one-quarter (27.8%) of New Mexicans are rural, only 1.5% live on farms. By the census definition New Mexico is a highly urban state.

Table 6. Urban and rural population of New Mexico, 1850 to 1980

Year	Population			Percent of Total	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1850	61,547	4,539	57,008	7.4	92.6
1860	93,516*	4,635	88,881	5.0	95.0
1870	91,874	4,765	87,109	5.2	94.8
1880	119,565	6,635	112,930	5.5	94.5
1890	160,282	9,970	150,312	6.2	93.8
1900	195,310	27,381	167,929	14.0	86.0
1910	327,301	46,571	280,730	14.2	85.8
1920	360,350	64,960	295,390	18.0	82.0
1930	423,317	106,816	316,501	25.2	74.8
1940	531,818	176,401	355,417	33.2	66.8
1950	681,187	341,889	339,298	50.2	49.8
1960	951,023	626,479	324,544	65.9	34.1
1970	1,015,998	711,334	304,664	70.0	30.0
1980	1,302,894	940,049	362,845	72.2	27.8

*Data for 1860 are exclusive of the population of the area taken to form a part of Colorado Territory in 1861 and of the population of the area organized as a part of the Territory of Arizona in 1863. No estimate of the population in 1850 is available for the territory acquired from Mexico through the Gadsden Purchase (1853) and annexed to New Mexico in 1854.

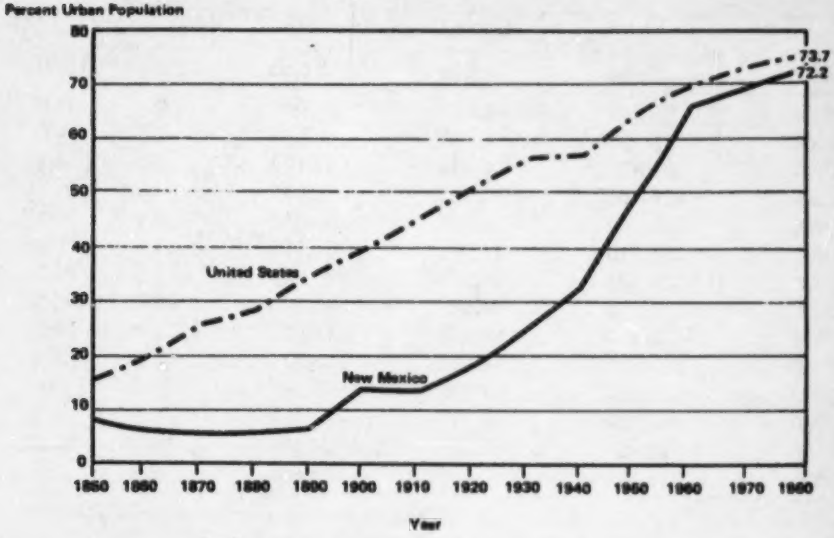
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Standard Tape File Three, table 1, 1980.

Data for 1970 are from Final Report PC(1)-033, Detailed Characteristics: New Mexico, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, p. 263, Rural Total is the sum of rural farm and nonfarm.

Data for 1850-1960 are from Final Report PC(1)-33(A), Number of Inhabitants: New Mexico, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, p. 5.

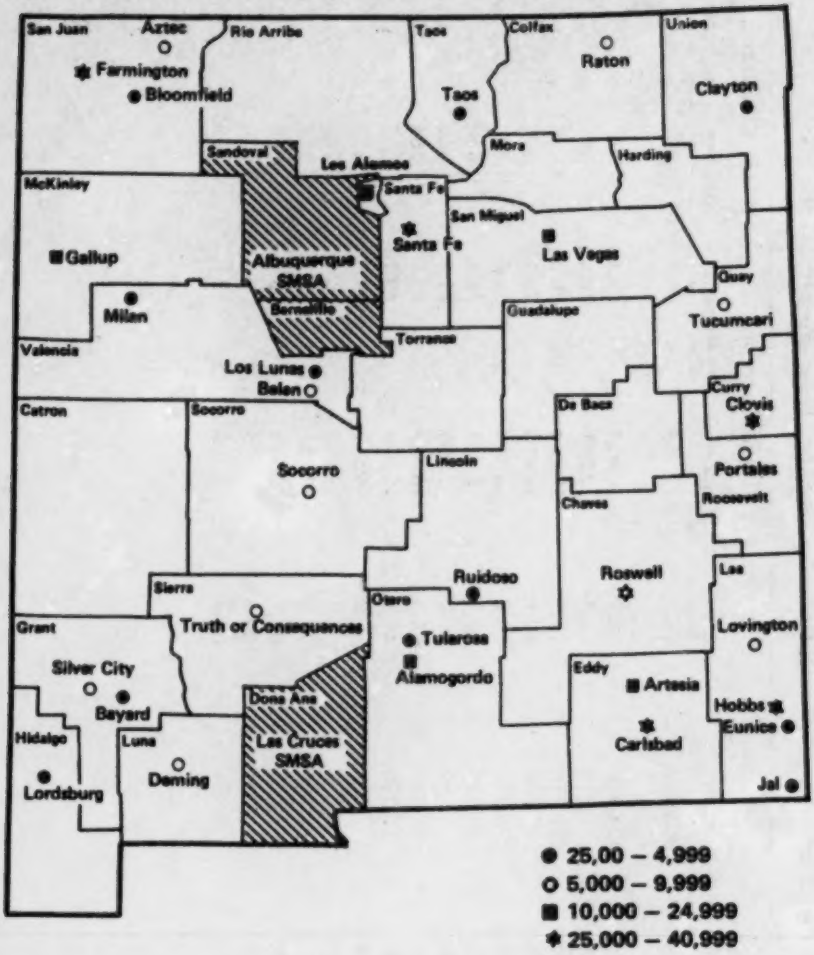
Table 6 shows the rate at which New Mexico has urbanized over the years. The process occurred slowly until 1940 when, in the space of only two decades, a major transformation took place. During the 1940s and 1950s, the population changed from being two-thirds rural to being two-thirds urban. Figure 3 shows the same trend graphically in comparison to the U.S. trend. Figure 4 shows the location of five sizes of urban centers. Six counties, Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora and Tor-

Fig. 3. Urbanization in New Mexico and the United States, 1850 to 1980.



Source: See table 6.

Fig. 4. New Mexico's urban population center, 1980.



Source: Data for 1980 are from U.S. Census Summary Tape File No. One.

rance have no urban center. Thus, while the population of New Mexico is nearly three-quarters urban, there are great extensions of sparsely settled open country. This creates a more rural atmosphere in the state than the population figures convey. Table 7 presents farm, rural nonfarm and urban data by county.

In addition to the standard rural/urban definition used by the census, other size and density distinctions are also

Table 7. Urban and rural farm and non-farm population, by county, New Mexico, 1980

County	Total Population	Urban		Rural Non-farm		Rural Farm	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
State	1,302,894	940,049	72.2	342,758	26.3	20,087	1.5
Bernalillo	419,700	404,965	96.5	14,420	3.4	315	.1
Catron	2,720	0	0	2,351	86.4	369	13.6
Chaves	51,103	39,676	77.6	10,304	20.2	1,123	2.2
Cibola	30,238	15,186	50.2	14,855	49.1	197	.7
Colfax	13,667	8,225	60.2	4,712	34.5	730	5.3
Curry	42,019	34,992	83.3	5,659	13.5	1,368	3.2
De Baca	2,454	0	0	1,999	81.5	455	18.5
Eddy	47,855	35,842	74.9	10,849	22.7	1,164	2.4
Grant	26,204	12,923	49.3	12,868	49.1	413	1.6
Guadalupe	4,496	0	0	4,262	94.8	234	5.2
Harding	1,090	0	0	862	79.1	228	20.9
Lea	55,993	44,525	79.5	10,331	18.5	1,137	2.0
Lincoln	10,997	4,260	38.7	6,489	59.0	248	2.3
Los Alamos	17,599	17,599	100.0	0	0	0	0
Luna	15,585	9,964	63.9	5,102	32.8	579	3.3

Table 7. Continued

County	Total Population	Urban Number	Urban Percent	Rural Non-farm Number	Rural Non-farm Percent	Rural Farm Number	Rural Farm Percent
McKinley	56,449	23,712	42.0	32,337	57.3	400	.7
Mora	4,205	0	0	3,814	90.7	391	9.3
Otero	44,665	33,808	75.7	10,453	23.4	404	.9
Quay	10,577	6,765	64.0	2,544	24.0	1,268	12.0
Rio Arriba	29,282	5,665	19.3	22,755	77.7	862	2.9
Roosevelt	15,695	9,940	63.3	4,152	26.5	1,603	10.2
Sandoval	34,799	16,539	47.5	18,022	51.8	238	.7
San Juan	81,433	48,582	60.0	31,616	38.8	965	1.2
San Miguel	22,751	14,322	63.0	7,864	34.6	565	2.4
Santa Fe	75,360	53,314	70.7	21,727	28.8	319	.4
Sierra	8,454	5,219	61.7	3,033	35.9	202	2.4
Socorro	12,566	7,173	57.1	5,085	40.5	308	2.5
Taos	19,456	3,297	16.9	15,951	82.0	208	1.1
Torrance	7,491	0	0	6,928	92.5	563	7.5
Union	4,725	2,804	59.3	1,310	27.7	611	12.9
Valencia	30,877	12,495	40.5	17,718	57.4	664	2.1

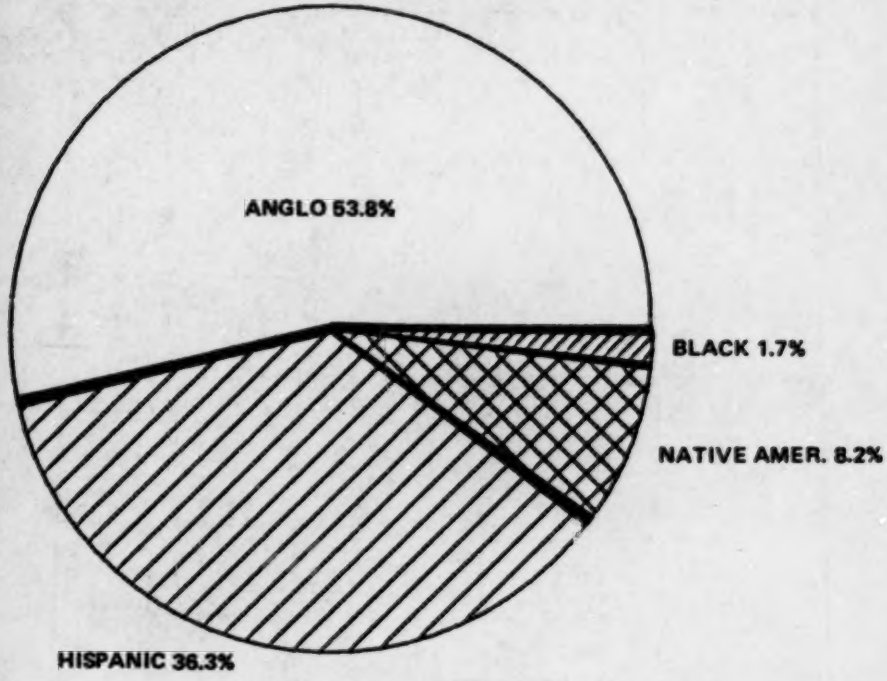
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Summary Tape File 3, tables 1 and 7, 1980.

used. In many analyses, the metropolitan/nonmetropolitan distinction has replaced the rural/urban one. Albuquerque was the state's only Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, SMSA, until 1979 when Las Cruces was so designated on the basis of a special census. To be designated a SMSA at that time, it was necessary to have a contiguous urbanized area of 50,000 or more and a county population of 95,000 or more. Santa Fe also conducted a special census in 1978, but failed to count the minimum required population. Thus we have the paradox of the state's second largest city (based on population within the incorporated limits) not being an SMSA while the third largest is. Sandoval County was included in the Albuquerque SMSA in 1980. Functionally integrated surrounding counties were included in an SMSA when a significant percent of the labor force commuted into the center city. During the 1980s the SMSA designation will change to Metropolitan Statistical Area, or MSA with slightly modified criteria.

RACIAL AND ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS

Ethnic composition is one of the more important characteristics of the New Mexico population. The unique cultural melange is one of the most fascinating aspects of the Land of Enchantment. While membership in a cultural group is generally unambiguous, there has always been a problem in recording these data on census forms. First, Hispanics may be of any racial group. Some consider themselves white, a few are black while many consider themselves "other" (than white). Second, northern Hispanics commonly refer to themselves as Spanish-Americans while southern Hispanics more often consider themselves Mexican-Americans. These varied labels lead to special ambiguities in classification of Hispanics. Therefore, some slight differences may occur from source to source in these figures. In round numbers, there are 36% Hispanics, 8% Native Americans and 54% Anglo-Americans (figure 5). There are fewer than 2% Blacks and less than 1% Asian and Pacific Islanders (included here with the Anglos). New Mexico ranks first among the states

Fig. 5. Ethnic composition of New Mexico.

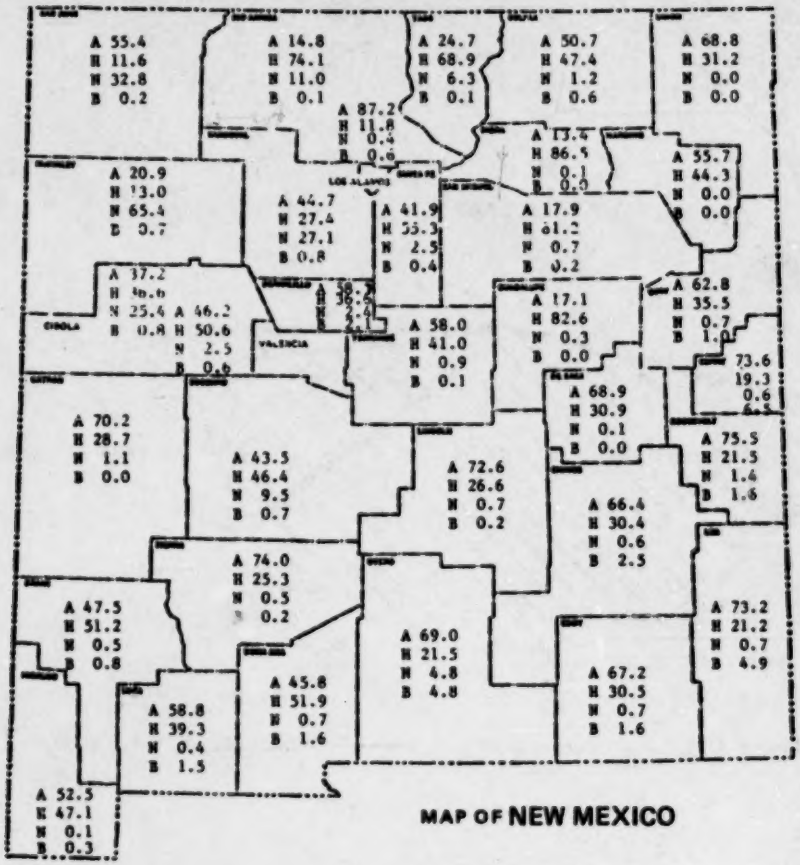


Source: U.S. Census Bureau Summary Tape File 3, tables 12, 13 & 14, 1980.

in percentage of both Hispanics and Native Americans, although six other states have larger numbers of Hispanics and three states have larger numbers of Native Americans. Hispanic and Indian culture is manifested in the architecture, language, place names, food, art and many other ways to a degree unequalled elsewhere in the mainland United States.

The ethnic composition by county can be seen in figure 6. The Hispanic population is most concentrated in north-central New Mexico, composing more than 80% of the population in Mora, Guadalupe and San Miguel counties. The largest concentration of Native Americans occurs in McKinley and San Juan counties on the eastern end of the large Navajo Reservation. Bernalillo, Cibola and Sandoval

Fig. 6. Ethnic composition by county, New Mexico, 1980.



Legend: A = Anglo
H = Hispanic
N = Native American
B = Black

Source: U.S. Census Summary Tape File Three, Tables 12 and 13, 1980.

counties also have substantial populations of Native Americans (table 8). The distribution of Hispanics and Native Americans by municipality can be seen in table 9. The distribution by municipality generally follows the same pattern as in the counties. Because most Native Americans live on their reservations, they tend to be underrepresented in the urban centers, or concentrated in those few municipalities near a large reservation, e.g., Gallup

Table 8. Distribution of the Indian population, by county, New Mexico, 1980

County	Total Population	Indians	
		Number	Percent of Total Population
The State	1,302,894	106,585	8.20
Bernalillo	419,700	10,946	2.60
Catron	2,720	30	1.10
Chaves	51,103	356	.70
Cibola	30,238	7,794	25.80
Colfax	13,667	171	1.25
Curry	42,019	270	.64
De Baca	2,454	3	.12
Dona Ana	96,340	762	.79
Eddy	47,855	419	.88
Grant	26,204	143	.55
Guadalupe	4,496	17	.38
Harding	1,090	0	0.00
Hidalgo	6,049	7	.12
Lea	55,993	367	.66
Lincoln	10,997	75	.68
Los Alamos	17,599	70	.40
Luna	15,585	75	.48
McKinley	56,449	37,115	65.75
Mora	4,205	2	.05
Otero	44,665	2,207	4.90
Quay	10,577	79	.75
Rio Arriba	29,282	3,379	11.50
Roosevelt	15,695	215	1.40
Sandoval	34,799	9,471	27.20
San Juan	81,433	26,866	33.00
San Miguel	22,751	184	.80
Santa Fe	75,360	2,130	2.80
Sierra	8,454	44	.52
Socorro	12,566	1,223	9.70
Taos	19,456	1,273	6.50
Torrance	7,491	67	.90
Union	4,725	3	.06
Valencia	30,877	822	2.70

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Summary Tape File Three, table 12, 1980.

Table 9. Distribution of Hispanic and Native Americans, by municipality, New Mexico, 1980

Municipality	Total Population	Hispanics		Native American	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
State	1,302,894	477,051	36.6	106,585	8.2
Alamogordo	24,024	5,768	24.0	108	.4
Albuquerque	331,767	112,084	33.8	7,292	2.2
Artesia	10,385	3,559	34.3	28	.3
Aztec	5,512	914	16.6	388	7.0
Bayard	3,036	2,472	81.4	17	.6
Belen	5,617	3,903	69.5	37	.7
Bernalillo	3,012	2,452	81.4	52	1.7
Bloomfield	4,881	1,099	22.5	395	8.1
Bosque Farms	3,353	706	21.1	26	.8
Carlsbad	25,496	7,391	29.0	94	.4
Central	1,968	1,706	86.7	14	.7
Clayton	2,968	1,224	41.2	7	.2
Clovis	31,194	7,078	22.7	104	.3
Corrales	2,791	954	34.2	32	1.1
Deming	9,964	4,984	50.0	43	.4
Espanola	6,803	5,441	80.0	99	1.5
Eunice	2,990	542	18.3	12	.4
Farmington	31,222	4,480	14.4	2,637	8.4
Gallup	18,161	6,610	36.4	3,556	19.6
Grants	11,439	5,908	51.7	214	1.9
Hobbs	29,153	5,719	19.6	175	.6
Jal	2,675	696	26.0	17	.6

Table 9. Continued

Municipality	Total Population	Hispanics		Native American	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Las Cruces	45,086	20,494	45.5	350	.8
Las Vegas	14,322	12,081	84.4	64	.4
Lordsburg	3,195	2,105	65.9	2	.1
Los Lunas	3,525	2,178	61.8	76	2.2
Los Ranchos	2,702	770	28.5	20	.7
Lovington	9,727	3,156	32.5	33	.3
Mesilla	2,029	1,251	61.7	6	.3
Milan	3,747	1,770	47.2	151	4.0
Portales	9,940	2,673	26.9	86	.9
Raton	8,225	4,136	50.3	36	.4
Roswell	39,676	11,692	29.5	273	.7
Ruidoso	4,260	555	13.0	30	.7
Santa Fe	48,953	26,899	54.9	822	1.7
Santa Rosa	2,469	2,108	85.4	6	.2
Silver City	9,887	5,191	52.5	36	.4
Socorro	7,173	3,655	51.0	39	.5
Taos	3,369	2,271	67.4	34	1.0
Truth or Consequences	5,219	1,258	24.1	31	.6
Tucumcari	6,765	3,225	47.7	22	.3
Tularosa	2,536	1,429	56.3	19	.7

Source: U.S. Census Summary Tape File One, table 1 and 9, 1980.

and Farmington. Albuquerque, the major metropolitan center in the state and relatively near several reservations, has attracted the largest off-reservation population.

Changes in the racial composition of the state's population since 1900 can be seen in table 10. The composition has remained remarkably constant in this century. Comparable census data on the Hispanic and Anglo population components over this period are not available.

Table 10. Racial composition of New Mexico population, 1900 to 1980

Year	Total	White		Native American		Black		All Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1980	1,302,894	1,165,345	89.4	106,585	8.2	23,071	1.8	7,893	.6
1970	1,016,000	915,815	90.1	72,788	7.2	19,555	1.9	7,842	0.8
1960	951,023	875,763	92.1	56,255	5.9	17,063	1.8	1,942	0.2
1950	681,187	630,211	92.5	41,901	6.2	8,408	1.2	667	*
1940	531,818	492,312	92.6	34,510	6.5	4,672	0.9	324	*
1930	423,817	391,095	92.4	28,941	6.8	2,850	0.7	431	0.1
1920	360,350	334,673	92.9	19,512	5.4	5,733	1.6	432	0.1
1910	327,301	304,594	93.1	20,573	6.3	1,628	0.5	506	0.2
1900	195,310	180,207	92.3	13,144	6.7	1,610	0.8	349	0.2

*Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Source: U.S. Census Standard Tape File Three, table 12, 1960.

Data for the years before 1980 came from Final Report PC(1)-B33, General Population Characteristics: New Mexico, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, pp. 32-33.

HOUSING

Housing Units and Households

The number of year-round housing units for each county and the state appear in table 11. This is the stock of housing available for year-round habitation. Families are composed of two or more persons related by blood or marriage. Nonfamily households are composed of single persons or two or more unrelated persons who share a living unit. The number of households includes both families and nonfamily groups. The difference between the number of households and the year-round housing units indicates the number of vacant units. Of the 443,069 households in New Mexico, 279,533 or 63.1% are composed of married couples, while 11,946 or 2.7% have no wife present and 43,448 or 9.8% have no husband present. The balance of 108,152 or 24.4% have some other composition.

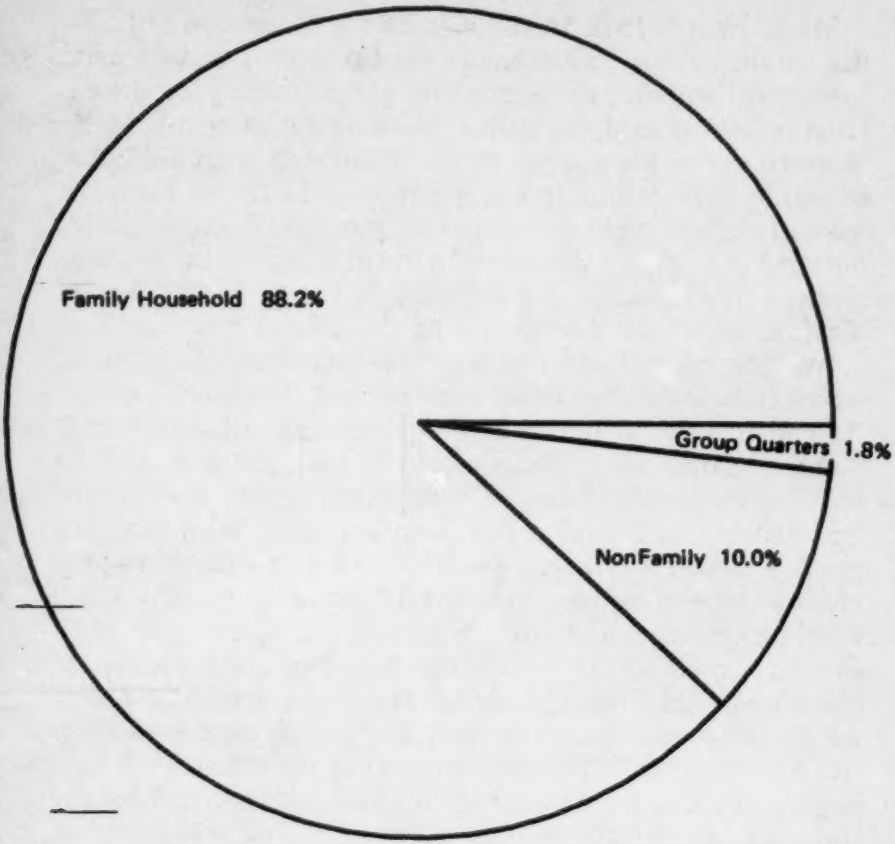
A total of 88.2%, or 1,149,619 New Mexicans, live in family households. Ten percent, or 130,490 people, live in nonfamily households (figure 7). Group quarters house 1.8%, or 22,786 people, in New Mexico. Group quarters house 10 or more persons unrelated to the person in charge. Included in this number were 622 inmates of mental hospitals, 2,585 inmates of homes for the aged and 8,302 college dormitory residents.

Table 11. Numbers of families, households and year-round housing units, by county, New Mexico, 1980

	Families	Households	Year Round Housing Units
The State	334,917	443,069	493,489
Bernalillo	109,037	151,319	161,843
Catron	735	963	1,215
Chaves	13,890	18,272	20,505
Colfax	3,556	4,897	6,210
Curry	11,319	14,538	16,144
De Baca	715	988	1,184
Dona Ana	23,429	30,641	33,519
Eddy	13,147	16,577	18,004
Grant	6,818	8,613	9,513
Guadalupe	1,182	1,527	2,068
Harding	313	422	521
Hidalgo	1,565	1,964	2,314
Lea	15,209	18,962	21,005
Lincoln	3,049	4,128	6,797
Los Alamos	5,009	6,295	6,585
Luna	4,359	5,552	6,257
McKinley	12,329	15,173	17,051
Mora	1,093	1,422	2,027
Otero	11,750	14,699	16,781
Quay	2,887	3,894	4,590
Rio Arriba	7,342	9,125	10,512
Roosevelt	4,004	5,642	6,432
Sandoval	8,761	10,427	11,979
San Juan	20,058	25,370	28,428
San Miguel	5,343	7,409	8,945
Santa Fe	18,692	26,313	28,174
Sierra	2,559	3,744	4,993
Socorro	2,984	3,987	4,575
Taos	5,000	6,594	8,149
Torrance	2,070	2,703	3,222
Union	1,292	1,716	2,137
Valencia	15,421	19,223	21,810

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Standard Tape File 3, tables 10 and 11, 1980.

Fig. 7. Types of New Mexico households, 1980.



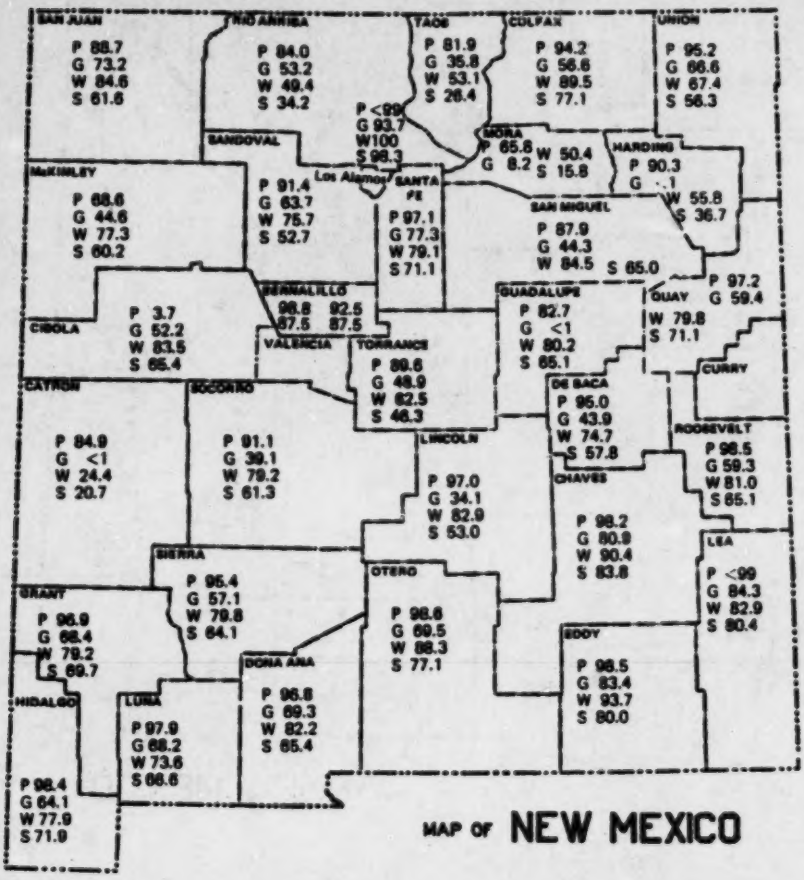
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, The Summary Tape File No. 1, table 15, 1980.

Housing Quality

Many people look to the census for measures of housing quality. The 1980 census contains two widely used measures: housing without complete plumbing for the exclusive use of each unit, and housing units occupied by more than one person per room. Plumbing is an indicator of sanitation while more occupants than rooms is a measure of space or crowding. Complete plumbing includes hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower. There is also the stipulation that it be for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit.

In addition to the foregoing, there are other indicators which help to further determine housing size and quality. As can be seen in figure 8, the percentage of year-round housing units with three or more bedrooms would be another indicator of space. Percentage of units with central heating and with more than one bathroom indicate quality. Taken in the composite, the set of indicators provide a more complete measure of housing quality than would any single indicator. Similarly, in figure 9, in addition to percentage of year-round housing units with complete and exclusive plumbing, the percentages of those with utility gas, water system and public sewer connections are shown. Table 12 shows that New Mexico housing quality has, with minor exceptions, improved substantially during the 1970s. Deficient plumbing was reduced from 8.3% to 4.8%, statewide. Crowded housing was reduced from 15.3% to 8.6% during the 1970s. With the exception of McKinley County, housing in counties with higher rates of deficiencies was substantially improved. In many cases, deficiency rates were reduced by half or more between 1970 and 1980. In counties with better housing, less progress was made.

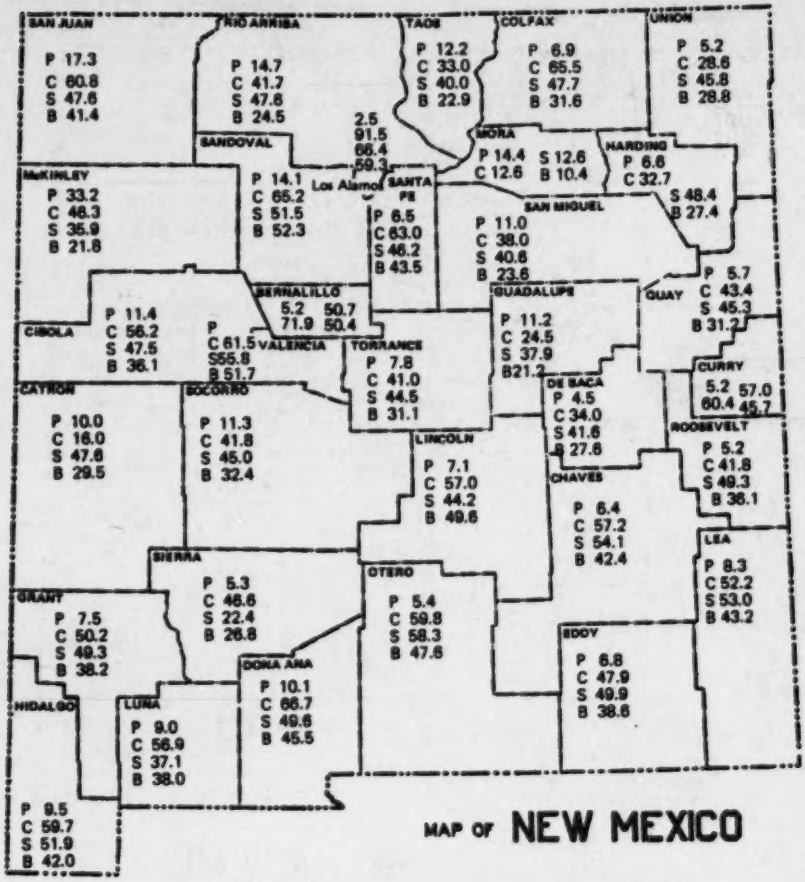
Fig. 8. Percent of year-round housing units with complete exclusive plumbing, utility gas, water and sewer services by county, New Mexico, 1980.



LEGEND: P = % year-round housing units with complete exclusive plumbing
G = % occupied year-round housing units heating with utility gas
W = % year-round housing units connected to public or private water systems
S = % year-round housing units with public sewer connection

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Summary Tape File No. 3, tables 112, 107 and 108, 1980. Summary of General Housing Characteristics, 1980, table 2.

Fig. 9. Space and quality indicators of year-round housing units in New Mexico, 1980.



Legend: P = % year-round housing units with one or more persons per room
C = % year-round housing units with central heating
S = % year-round housing units with three or more bedrooms
B = % year-round housing units with more than one bathroom

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Summary Tape File NO. 3, tables 111, 116 and 117, 1980. Also Summary of General Housing Characteristics 1980, table 2.

Table 12. Housing quality in 1970 and 1980 in New Mexico counties

	Incomplete or Nonexclusive Plumbing		Housing Units with 1.01 or More Occupants/Room	
	1970	1980	1970	1980
	percent			
The State	8.3	4.8	15.3	8.6
Bernalillo	2.5	1.2	10.3	5.2
Catron	24.8	15.1	16.3	9.9
Chaves	2.2	1.8	11.4	6.4
Colfax	6.4	5.8	15.6	6.9
Curry	0.9	1.0	10.5	5.2
De Baca	8.2	5.0	9.7	4.4
Dona Ana	6.2	3.2	16.3	10.1
Eddy	3.6	1.5	11.7	6.8
Grant	7.9	3.1	15.3	7.5
Guadalupe	26.4	17.3	24.7	11.2
Harding	24.0	9.7	13.6	6.6
Hidalgo	4.1	1.6	21.0	9.4
Lea	1.3	0.9	11.6	8.3
Lincoln	8.4	3.0	12.7	7.1
Los Alamos	0.2	0.3	5.7	2.5
Luna	6.5	2.1	16.6	9.0
McKinley	35.1	31.4	41.6	33.2
Mora	50.2	34.2	26.9	14.4
Otero	1.9	1.4	12.1	5.4
Quay	4.6	2.8	11.4	5.7
Rio Arriba	35.6	16.0	29.3	14.7
Roosevelt	1.4	1.5	8.7	5.2
Sandoval	34.3	8.6	35.5	14.1
San Juan	17.2	11.3	27.0	17.3
San Miguel	31.7	12.1	21.2	11.0
Santa Fe	4.8	3.0	16.4	6.5
Sierra	7.8	4.6	10.9	5.3
Socorro	16.5	8.9	18.9	11.3
Taos	35.9	18.1	22.4	12.2
Torrance	18.7	10.4	16.3	7.8
Union	5.5	4.8	9.5	5.2
Valencia	17.1	8.6	25.3	14.1

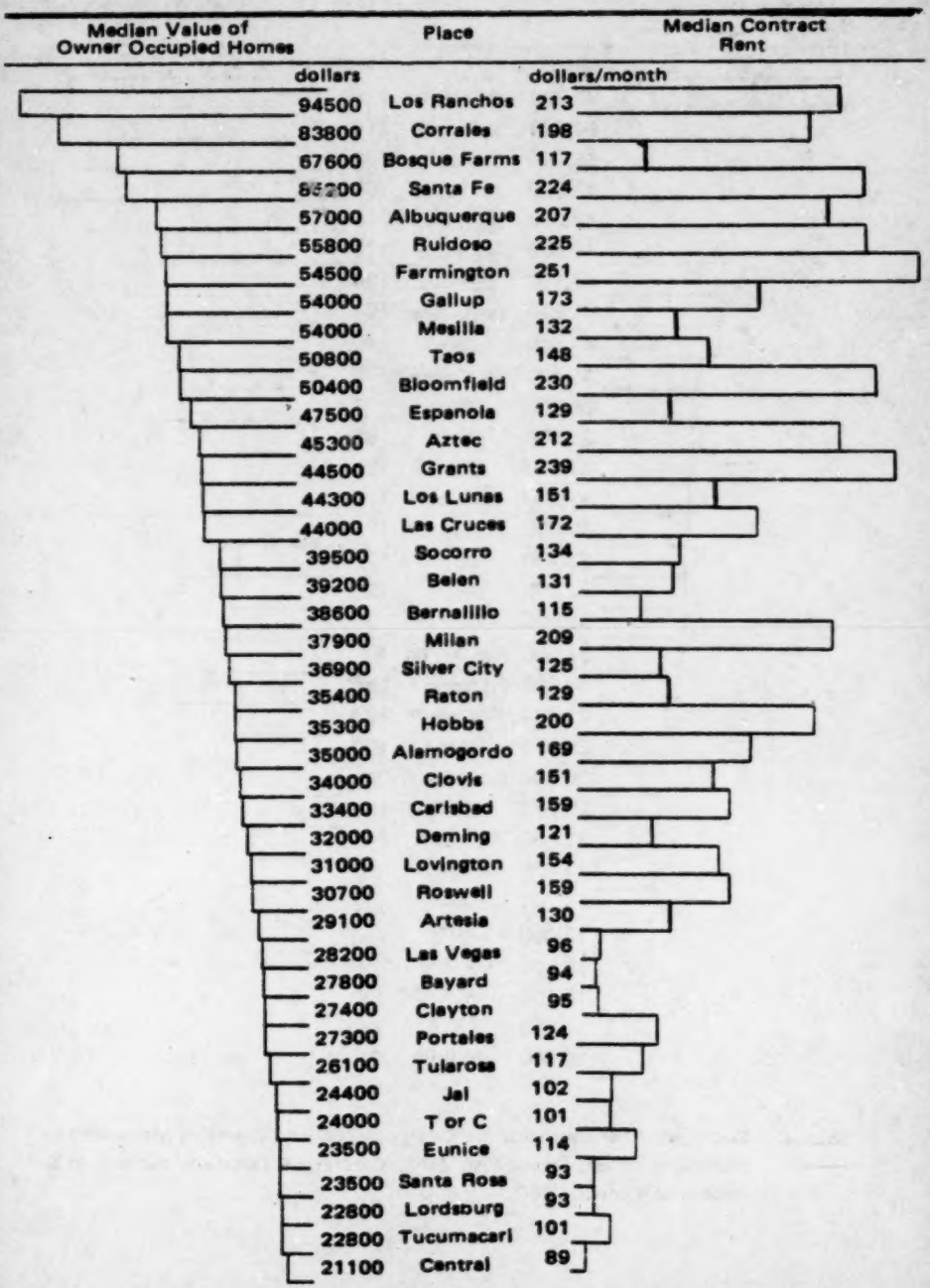
Source: 1970 data—County and City Data Book, 1972, table 2, p. 323,

1980 data—same as figures above.

Housing Costs

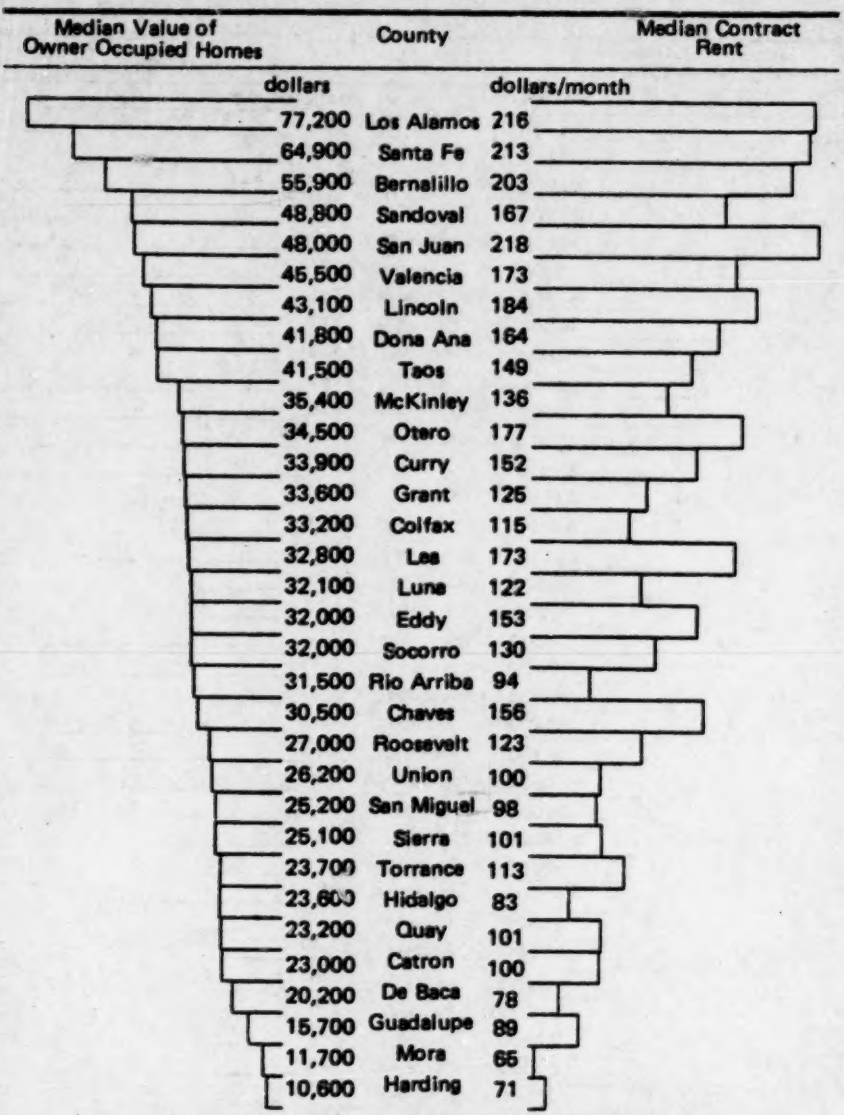
Shelter is one of the most basic human needs. Rent or mortgage payments are a big item in most household budgets. For that reason, information on the availability, quality and cost of housing is useful for many purposes. There is a general consistency between rents and housing values, that is, rents are higher in communities which have higher housing values (figures 10, 11). However, the relationship does not hold in every case because renters and homeowners have different characteristics. Singles, transient workers and poorer people tend to rent apartments and houses while homeowners tend to be married with higher incomes and more stable residence. Population characteristics combine with land availability and land prices to influence housing values and rents. High incomes support high home values. Rapid population growth, particularly of transient construction workers, pushes up rents. High home values and rents in Los Alamos were supported by the high level of incomes. Private land for home building was also scarce. A somewhat different combination of factors combined to produce the high rents in San Juan County and Farmington. The growing population has a large component of transient workers. Historical uniqueness and high land prices contribute to home values and rents in Santa Fe. Historical uniqueness contributes to high owner-occupied home values in Mesilla, while many unrenovated units there are rented at low rates. Los Ranchos (de Albuquerque), which has the highest home values, is an example of a suburban development for the metropolitan affluent. At the bottom end of the ranking are the communities and counties with lower incomes and stable declining populations. For example, Mora, Harding and Guadalupe counties had the highest rates of population loss during the 1970s.

Fig. 10. Contract rents and values of owner-occupied year-round New Mexico housing, by incorporated places of New Mexico, 1980.



Source: Summary Characteristics for Governmental and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Series PHC 80-3, Correction Notation, table 2, U.S. Bureau of Census, 1980.

Fig. 11. Contract rents and values of owner-occupied year-round New Mexico housing by county, 1980.



Source: Summary Characteristics for Governmental and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Series PHC 80-3, Correction Notation, table 2, U.S. Bureau of Census, 1980.

Table 13. Median monthly cost for owner-occupied housing, with and without mortgage for New Mexico counties, 1979

With Mortgage	County	Without Mortgage
$		$
429	Los Alamos	126
382	Sandoval	104
382	San Juan	80
378	Santa Fe	108
369	McKinley	78
355	Bernalillo	114
332	Lincoln	110
324	THE STATE	98
305	Dona Ana	95
299	Valencia	96
296	Colfax	110
293	Grant	92
292	Curry	101
288	Harding	102
274	Union	97
265	Otero	93
263	Luna	89
262	Hidalgo	92
262	Socorro	87
261	Eddy	90
259	Lea	96
258	Taos	95
257	San Miguel	105
249	Roosevelt	90
243	Chaves	92
240	Torrance	83
231	Rio Arriba	80
229	Catron	76
227	De Baca	88
226	Quay	95
217	Sierra	74
212	Guadalupe	102
146	Mora	88

Source: U.S. Census Summary Tape File 3, table 134, 1980.

The median monthly cost of owner-occupied housing appears in table 13. Median means that one-half of all home owners have a payment greater than the figure and half have a lower payment. Payments without mortgages consist of taxes and insurance. These costs varied from $74 per month in Sierra County to $126 per month in Los Alamos City/County. Payments with mortgages varied much more, from a low of $146 in Mora County to a high of $429 in Los Alamos.

MOBILITY

Three distinct types of mobility will be examined in this section. The first is nativity or place of birth. The second is residence in 1975 and the third type is concerned with transportation. Table 14 presents figures on place of birth by county. In the northern Hispanic dominated counties, e.g., Guadalupe, Mora, Rio Arriba and San Miguel, more than 80% of the population was born in New Mexico. Those counties with high proportions of inmigrants, e.g., Los Alamos, Lea, Curry, Otero and Sierra are a more heterogeneous lot. Los Alamos is a professional community with characteristically high mobility. Sierra County, a retirement area, also attracts many inmigrants. The other counties with high mobility tend to be more Anglo-American with economic bases, e.g., the military and oil and gas, which are associated with substantial mobility. The counties with the highest percentage of foreign born are southern counties, e.g. Dona Ana, Luna and Hidalgo, adjacent to Mexico. Municipalities follow substantially the same pattern as the counties in which they are located (table 15).

Table 14. Place of birth of native-born population by county, New Mexico, 1980

County	Place of Birth			
	New Mexico	Different State	Aboard or at Sea	Foreign
The State	51.8	43.4	.7	4.0
Bernalillo	47.5	47.3	.9	4.3
Catron	50.4	48.2	.4	1.0
Chaves	45.2	49.1	.5	5.2
Cibola	65.1	30.8	.4	3.7
Colfax	63.2	34.8	.4	1.6
Curry	40.5	54.8	1.2	3.5
De Baca	58.6	40.1	.1	1.2
Dona Ana	44.8	43.4	.8	11.0
Eddy	49.9	46.7	.4	3.0
Grant	61.5	33.6	.7	4.2
Guadalupe	85.1	13.3	.1	1.6
Harding	67.6	30.9	.0	1.5
Hidalgo	50.2	40.6	.3	8.9
Lea	31.4	63.3	.2	5.1
Lincoln	48.7	48.0	.5	2.8
Los Alamos	26.2	69.5	.8	3.5
Luna	42.0	48.3	.4	9.3
McKinley	72.6	25.1	.2	2.0
Mora	83.0	16.7	.1	0.2
Otero	34.5	58.8	2.2	4.6
Quay	58.8	39.4	.4	1.8
Rio Arriba	83.5	14.8	.9	0.9
Roosevelt	48.9	48.2	.4	2.5
Sandoval	58.5	37.4	.8	3.3
San Juan	53.6	44.7	.3	1.5
San Miguel	82.5	16.0	.3	1.2
Santa Fe	61.8	35.6	.5	2.1
Sierra	35.7	59.2	.0	5.1
Socorro	63.0	32.0	.9	4.1
Taos	72.6	26.1	.2	1.1
Torrance	60.8	37.0	.5	1.7
Union	58.6	39.0	.1	2.3
Valencia	64.6	33.7	.4	1.3

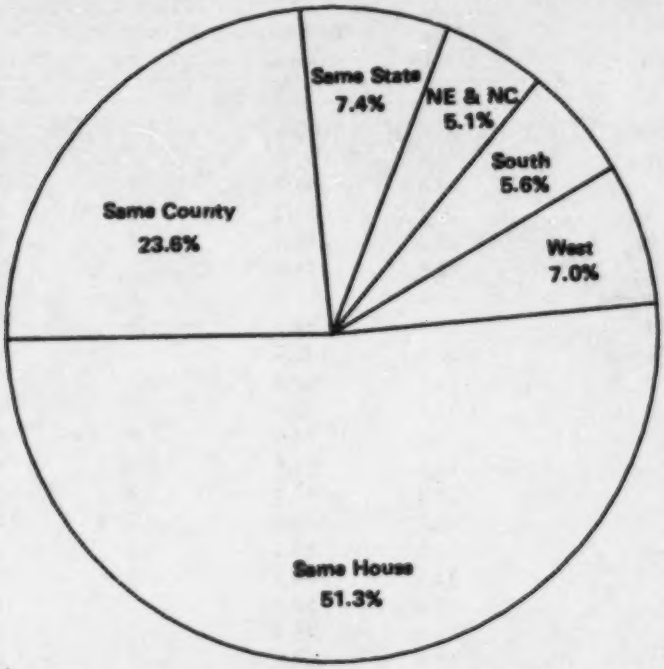
Source: U.S. Census Summary Tape File Three, table 33, 1980

Table 15. Place of birth of native-born population by municipality, New Mexico, 1980

Municipality	Place of Birth			
	New Mexico	Different State	Aboard or at Sea	Foreign
	%			
Alamogordo	33.0	60.5	1.6	4.9
Albuquerque	44.4	50.1	.9	4.5
Artesia	50.4	46.2	.2	3.1
Aztec	39.7	57.7	.3	2.3
Bayard	79.4	14.5	.2	5.9
Belen	74.6	24.6	.0	0.9
Bernalillo	84.7	14.2	.1	0.9
Bloomfield	45.4	52.4	.5	1.6
Bosque Farms	56.4	42.4	.3	1.0
Carlsbad	47.3	49.8	.3	2.6
Central	80.6	12.7	.2	6.5
Clayton	64.8	32.0	.0	3.2
Clovis	43.8	52.6	1.0	2.6
Corrales	48.9	47.9	1.3	1.9
Deming	48.7	39.3	.5	11.5
Espanola	79.9	18.6	.2	1.3
Eunice	24.2	65.1	.0	10.7
Farmington	38.1	59.7	.5	1.7
Gallup	61.0	35.1	.3	3.6
Grants	55.3	39.3	.5	4.9
Hobbs	32.5	64.0	.2	3.3
Jal	19.6	68.1	.4	12.0
Las Cruces	49.5	42.9	.9	6.7
Las Vegas	83.3	15.2	.4	1.1
Lordsburg	58.7	28.8	.0	12.5
Los Lunas	71.0	27.2	.4	1.4
Los Ranchos	49.2	47.3	.9	2.6
Lovington	32.4	58.6	.2	8.8
Mesilla	57.9	25.9	.5	15.8
Milan	58.4	33.2	.6	7.7
Portales	47.1	49.4	.5	3.0
Raton	63.5	34.0	.4	2.1
Roswell	43.9	51.7	.5	3.9
Ruidoso	33.3	61.8	.9	4.0
Santa Fe	60.2	37.0	.4	2.4
Santa Rosa	85.0	12.6	.1	2.3
Silver City	59.7	36.1	.4	3.8
Socorro	57.7	37.1	.9	4.3
Taos	65.6	30.5	.2	3.6
Truth or Consequences	35.2	61.6	.0	3.3
Tucumcari	60.9	37.0	.3	1.8
Tularosa	67.9	30.8	.9	0.4

Source: U.S. Census Summary Tape File Three, table 33, 1980.

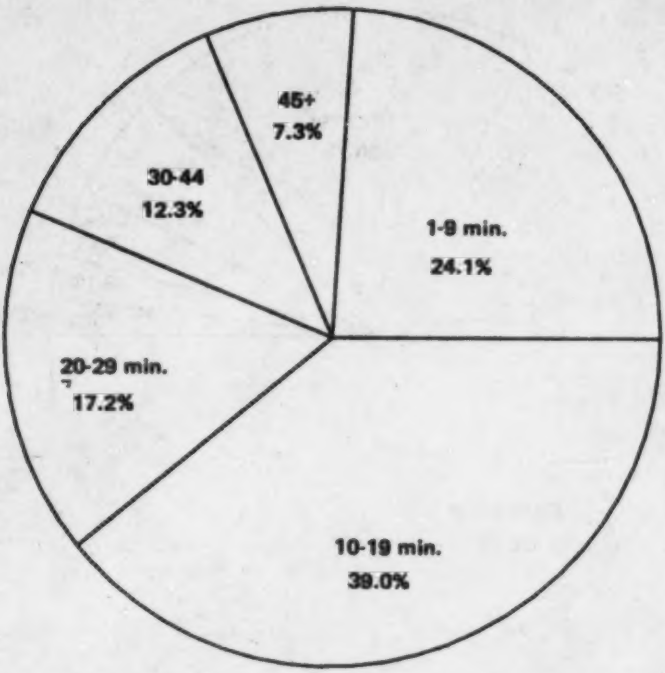
Fig. 12. Residence of persons 5 years and older in 1975, New Mexico, 1980.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Summary Tape File No. 3, table 34, 1980.

The 1980 census asked everyone 5 years and older to indicate where they lived on April 1, 1975. Figure 12 indicates that slightly over half (51.3%) still live in the same dwelling and another 23.6% were living in the same county. Of the remaining residents, 7.4% had moved from somewhere else in New Mexico, 7% came from another western state and 5.6% came from the South. Only 5.1% came from the northeastern or north-central states. This would indicate that northern state residents accounted for less than one-third of all inmigration to New Mexico from 1975 to 1980. More than two-thirds of those moving into the state came from the West and South.

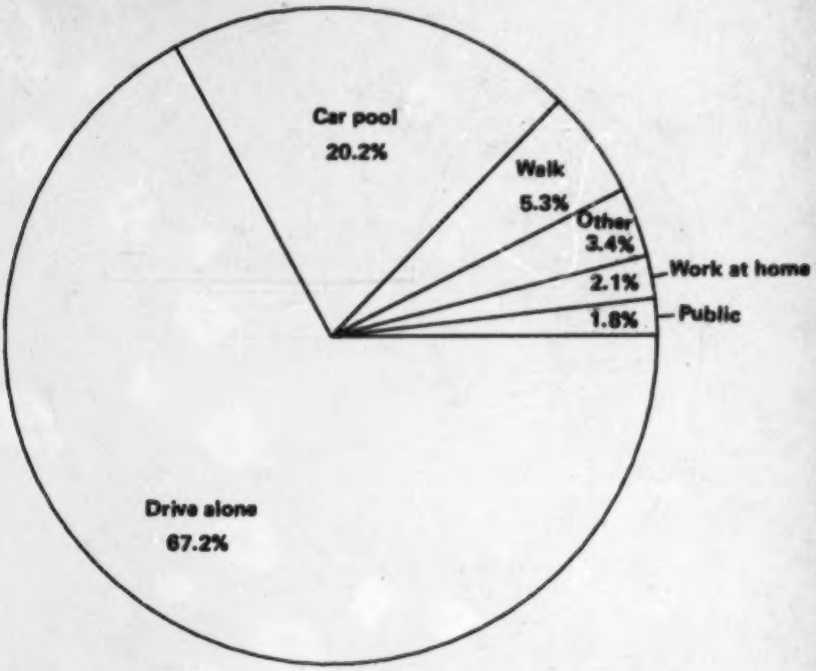
Fig. 13. Percentage of workers 16 years and older, by travel time to work.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Summary Tape File No. 3, table 41, 1980.

The amount of time New Mexicans spend traveling to work is shown in figure 13. Nearly one-quarter (24.1%) spend less than 10 minutes traveling to work while another 39% spend 10 to 19 minutes. Less than 20% spend a half hour or longer getting to work. Previous research has shown people will generally commute a maximum of one hour and a half. If they live a greater distance from work, they tend to stay over during the week and commute home for the weekend.

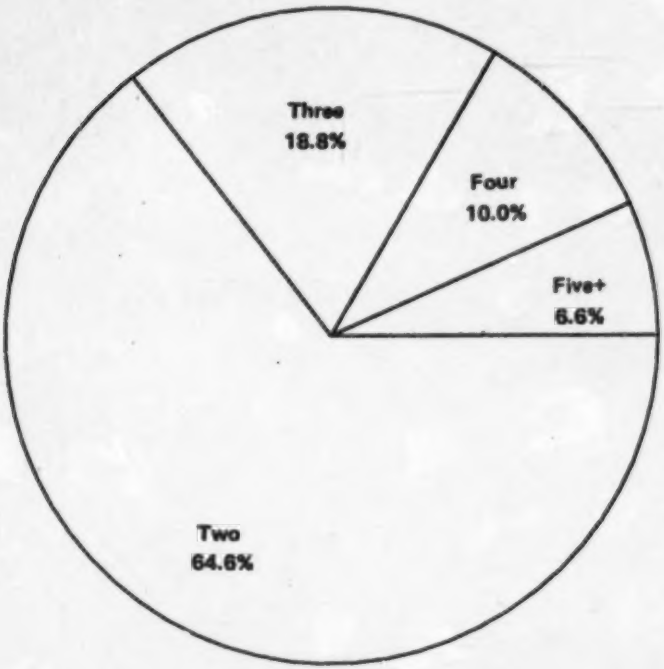
Fig. 14. Percentage of workers 16 years and older, by means transportation to work.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Summary Tape File No. 3, table 40, 1980.

New Mexicans still like to drive their own automobiles to work. As can be seen in figure 14, more than two-thirds of all workers drive to work alone. One-fifth car pool to work, 5.3% walk to work and only 1.8% take public transportation to work. Thus, ownership of, or access to, a private vehicle is essential for most New Mexico workers.

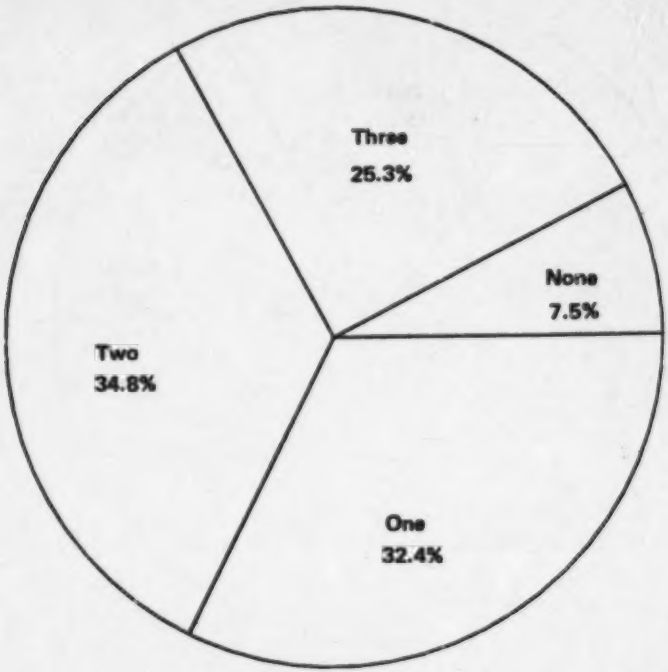
Fig. 15. Percentage of workers over 16 in a private car or van pool, by the number of riders.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Summary Tape File No. 3, table 43, 1980.

Of the 20.2% of workers who travel to work in private car or vanpools, nearly two-thirds (64.6%) travel two to a vehicle (figure 15). Another 18.8% travel three to a vehicle, 10.0% travel four to a vehicle and only 6.6% travel five or more to a vehicle. Relatively few New Mexicans pool rides to work and then generally in small groups.

Fig. 16. Percentage of occupied housing units, by number of vehicles available.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Summary Tape File No. 3, table 123, 1980.

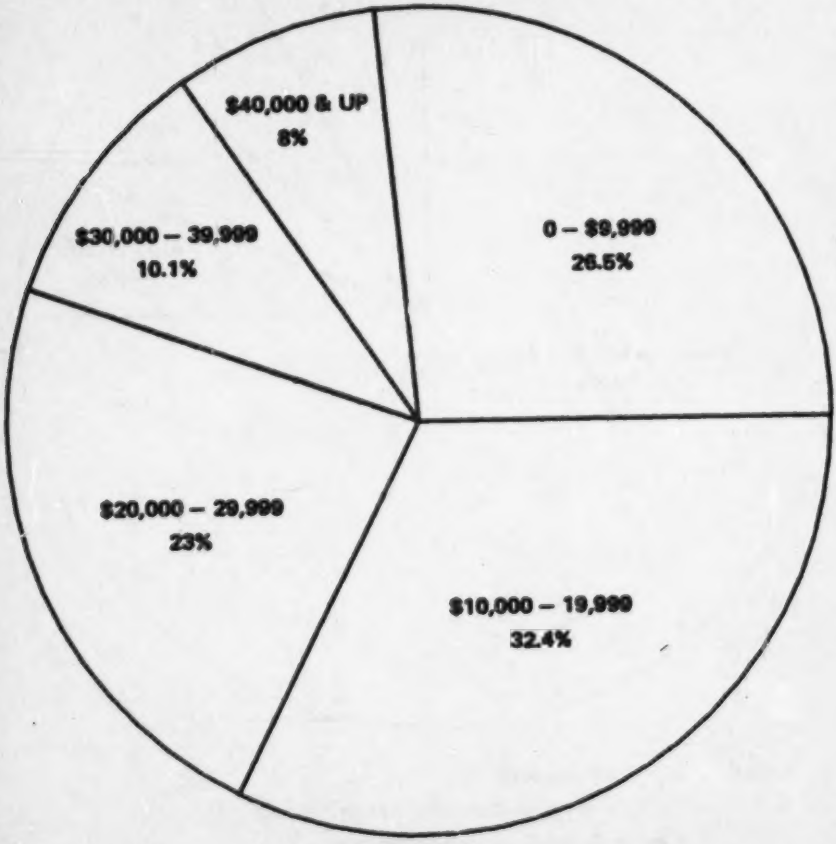
Figure 16 shows the number of vehicles available to households in the state. Only 7.5% had no vehicle at all. A significant proportion of those without vehicles would be elderly. Of the remaining households, about one-third (32.4%) had one vehicle, another third (34.8%) had two vehicles and about one-fourth (25.3%) had three or more.

INCOME AND POVERTY

Income

Figure 17 shows the percentage of New Mexico families by levels of income. While these data are taken from the 1980 Census, income figures were reported for the 1979 calendar year. More than one-quarter (26.5%) had an annual family income less than $10,000 in 1979. Only 8% of all families had an income of $40,000 or more. More than half (55.4%) had incomes between $10,000 and $30,000. As the figures on the following pages show, incomes vary widely form community to community.

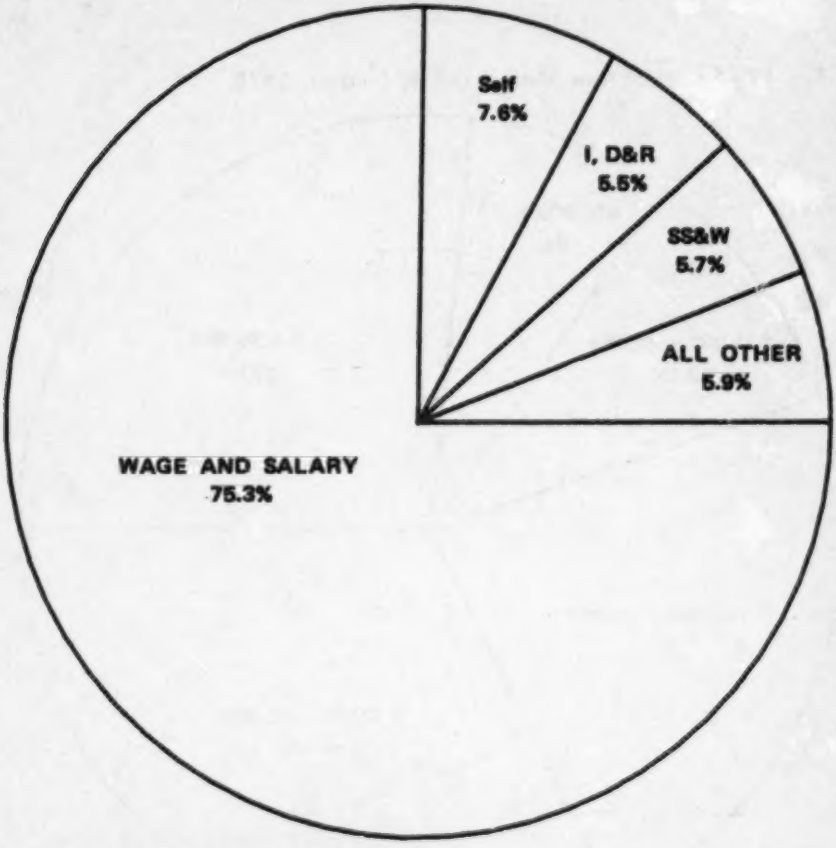
Fig. 17. Levels of New Mexico family income, 1979.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau The Summary Tape File No. 3, table 73, 1980.

Three-fourths of the total household income in New Mexico came from wages and salaries (figure 18). Farm and nonfarm self-employment accounted for 7.6% of household income. About equal proportions came from, 1) interest, dividends and net rentals, 2) social security and welfare and 3) other. Within the Social Security and welfare category, welfare accounted for 0.9% while Social Security payments made up 4.8% of the total.

Fig. 18. Sources of New Mexico household income, 1979.



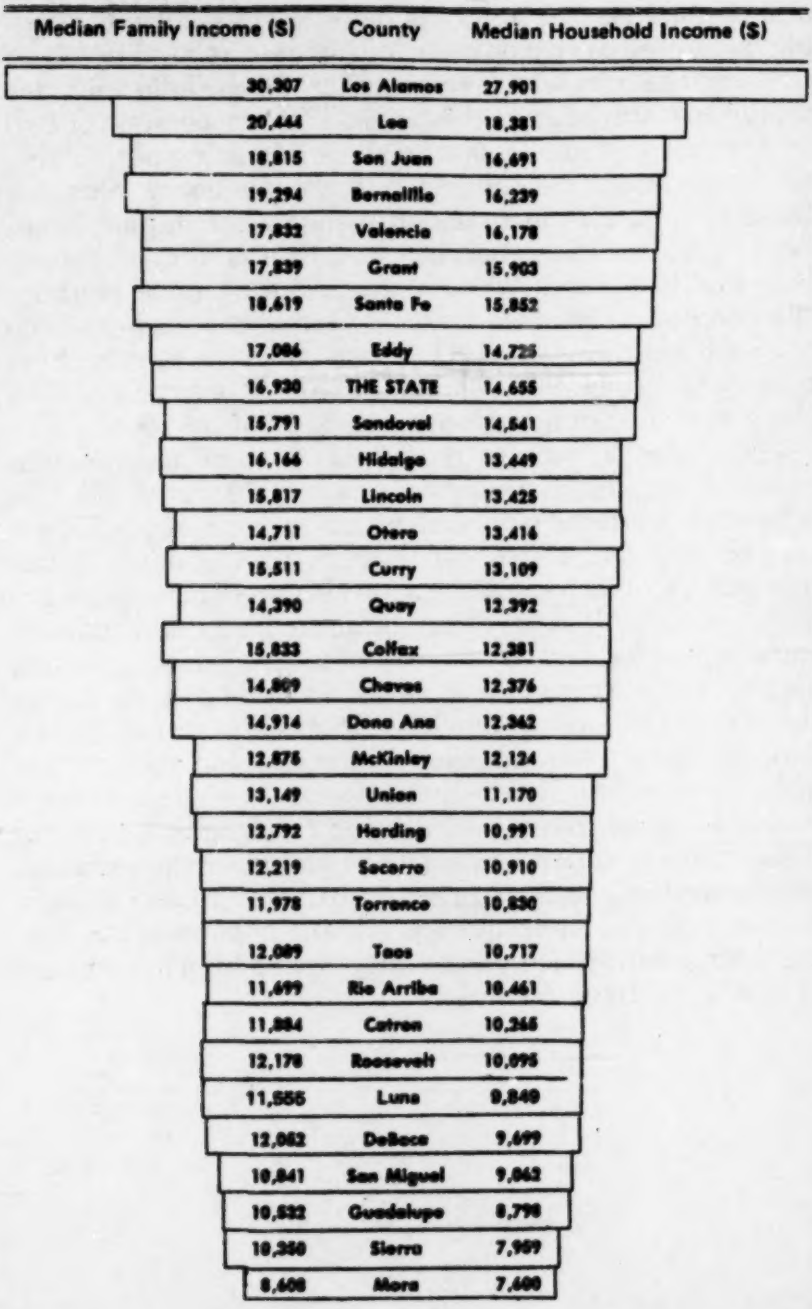
Legend: Self = Self-employment
I, D&R = Interest, dividends and net rentals
SS&W = Social Security and Welfare

Source: U.S. Census Bureau The Summary Tape File No. 3, table 71, 1980.

Figure 19 presents the median incomes for New Mexico counties. Half of all incomes are greater than the median and half are less. A family is defined in the census as being composed of two or more individuals, related by blood or marriage and who live together. Household includes family but may also be composed of single persons or two or more unrelated people who share a housing unit. Thus, all families are households but not all households are families. Family incomes are somewhat higher than household incomes because, on the average, family households are somewhat larger and have more workers than nonfamily households. Los Alamos stands out at the top with incomes some 50% greater than the next highest county and some $20,000 higher than Mora county. The state median family income was $16,930 in 1979.

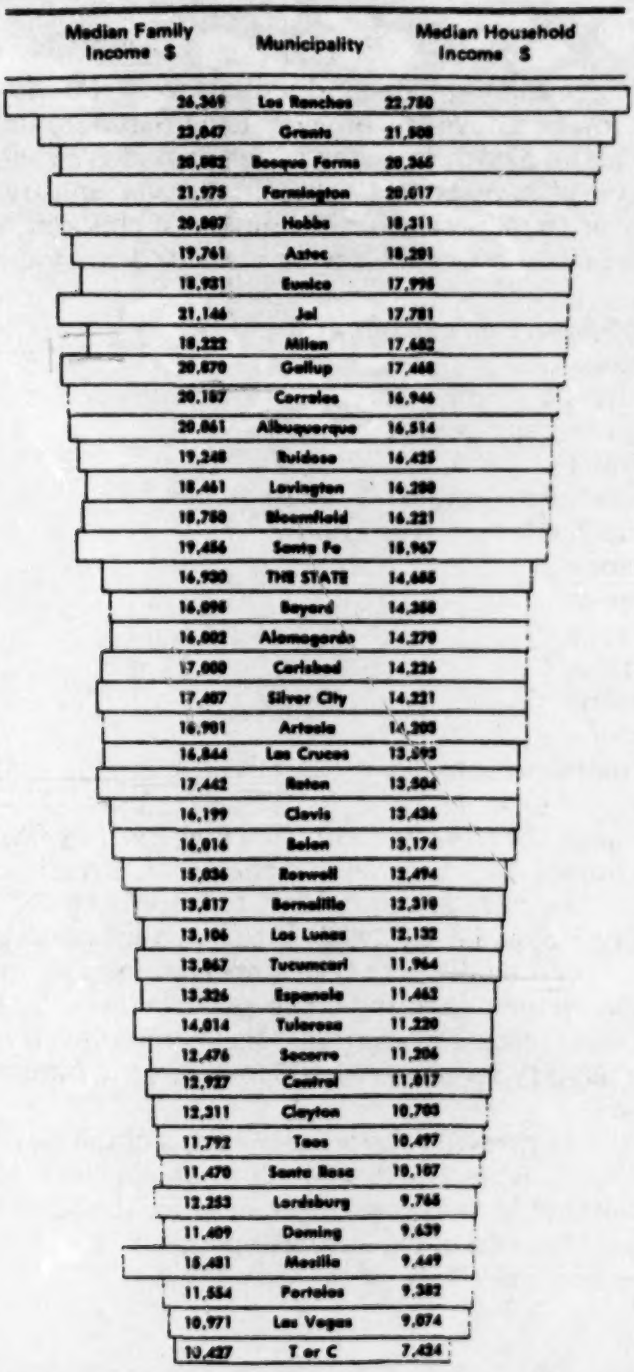
There was a definite pattern in income distribution among New Mexico municipalities in 1979 (figure 20). The Albuquerque suburbs of Los Ranchos and Bosque Farms ranked first and third respectively. Metropolitan Albuquerque and another suburb, Corrales, were also above the state median. All of the other top 10 ranking municipalities were supported by extractive industries—mining or gas and oil. Only Ruidoso and Santa Fe among those above the state medians were neither metropolitan nor dependent on extractive industries. The recreation and tourism industries in both Ruidoso and Santa Fe also provided a strong economic base. Portales and Las Vegas are among those municipalities toward the bottom of the ranking. They represent agricultural service centers and college towns. Truth or Consequences, at the bottom of the list, has a large retirement community with a high percentage of people on fixed incomes.

Fig. 19. Median household and median family incomes in 32 New Mexico counties, 1979.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Summary Tape File No.3, tables 69 & 74, 1980.

Fig. 20. Median household and median family incomes in New Mexico muncipalities, 1979.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Summary Tape File No.3, tables 69 & 74, 1980.

Poverty

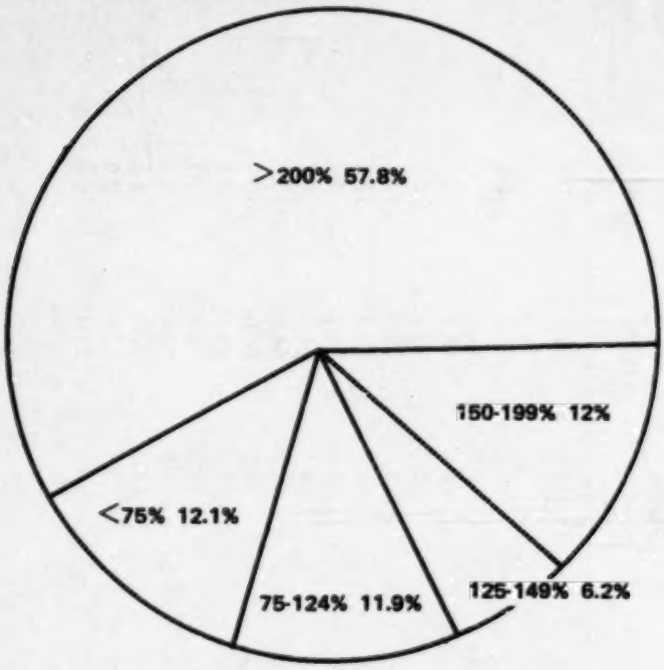
Families and unrelated individuals were classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs, or poverty thresholds, varying by size of family or consumption unit, number of children, and age of the family householders or unrelated individuals.

Size of family or consumption unit	*Threshold*
1 person:	
Under 65 years	$ 3,774
65 years and over	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years	4,876
Householder 65 years and over	4,389
3 persons	5,787
4 persons	7,412
5 persons	8,776
6 persons	9,915
7 persons	11,237
8 persons	12,484
9 or more persons	14,812

Because the poverty definition now used by the federal government does not meet all the needs of various users, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions, ranging from 75% to 200% of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125% of the poverty level was $9,265 in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Figure 21 presents the poverty status of the New Mexico population. At most, 58% are at or above 200% of poverty level; that is, they have incomes twice the poverty level. At the other end of the income spectrum, 12.1% have incomes less than 75% of poverty level.

Fig. 21. Poverty status of persons for whom poverty status is determined, New Mexico, 1980.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Summary Tape File No. 3, table 95, 1980.

Tables 16 and 17 show there is a substantial variation in the percentage of the population above and below the poverty level by county and municipality. Among working age people (15-64 years of age), Los Alamos has the lowest percentage at or below poverty level, while Mora County had the highest at 37.3% followed by McKinley at 31.8%. Among those 65 and older, McKinley and Sierra counties both had over 45% at poverty or below. Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Rio Arriba, Socorro and Taos counties all had greater than 30% of those 65 or older at or below poverty level. Distribution of poverty follows a somewhat different pattern in urban areas. There are a few properous communities, e.g., Bosque Farms, Eunice and Ruidoso, that stand out as quite different from their counties.

Table 16. Percent of population by proverty status by age of householder for New Mexico counties, 1979

County	15-64 Years Old			65 Years Old		
	≥125%[1]	100-124%	Below poverty	≥125%	100-124%	Below poverty
	percent					
State	80.9	5.4	13.7	76.7	7.7	15.6
Bernalillo	85.3	4.2	10.5	86.8	5.6	7.6
Catron	75.3	6.4	18.3	77.5	.1	14.4
Chaves	79.8	5.4	14.8	78.7	9.1	12.2
Colfax	82.4	3.9	13.7	80.9	6.6	12.5
Curry	81.7	6.9	11.4	75.5	10.8	13.7
De Baca	76.7	8.6	14.7	73.7	12.3	14.0
Dona Ana	73.8	7.8	18.4	74.2	8.6	17.2
Eddy	85.5	4.4	10.1	81.2	8.6	10.2
Grant	84.8	4.0	11.2	68.6	12.4	19.0
Guadalupe	61.8	12.2	26.0	60.0	8.9	31.1
Harding	75.9	12.9	11.2	59.3	7.4	33.3
Hidalgo	79.5	6.2	14.3	78.4	4.2	17.4
Lea	87.3	3.8	8.9	81.8	8.5	9.7
Lincoln	81.5	7.3	11.2	72.9	5.0	22.1
Los Alamos	96.1	.6	3.3	92.9	0.0	7.1
Luna	71.5	8.2	20.3	77.9	6.2	15.9

Table 16. Continued

Municipalities	15-64 Years Old			65 Years Old		
	≥125%[1]	100-124%	Below poverty	≥125%	100-124%	Below poverty
McKinley	61.3	6.9	31.8	47.8	5.7	46.5
Mora	44.8	17.9	37.3	49.1	15.2	35.7
Otero	81.2	7.7	11.1	78.3	5.4	16.3
Quay	78.8	6.5	14.7	73.9	8.6	17.5
Rio Arriba	67.1	9.2	23.7	57.8	9.5	32.7
Roosevelt	70.5	7.6	21.9	76.4	6.2	17.4
Sandoval	79.4	6.2	14.4	77.4	8.3	14.3
San Juan	81.0	3.8	15.2	68.2	6.7	25.1
San Miguel	62.1	10.4	27.5	58.7	17.2	24.1
Santa Fe	84.2	5.1	10.7	78.5	6.8	14.7
Sierra	69.7	8.5	21.8	35.9	18.6	45.5
Socorro	70.5	9.5	20.0	53.7	11.7	34.6
Taos	69.4	8.7	21.9	57.1	7.9	35.0
Torrance	73.4	7.9	18.7	55.7	20.4	23.9
Union	71.5	8.4	20.1	82.2	2.0	15.8
Valencia	85.6	3.9	11.5	71.9	8.8	19.3

[1]Means greater than or equal to.

Source: U.S. Census Summary Tape File No.3, table 88, 1980.

Table 17. Percent of population by poverty status by age of householder for New Mexico municipalities, 1979

Municipalities	15-64 Years Old			65 Years Old		
	> 125%[1]	100-124%	Below poverty	> 125%	100-124%	Below poverty
State	80.9	5.4	13.7	76.7	7.7	15.6
Alamogordo	82.6	5.4	12.0	84.6	2.7	12.7
Albuquerque	86.4	3.9	9.7	88.9	4.9	6.2
Artesia	84.0	4.7	11.3	77.2	8.4	14.4
Aztec	87.5	2.5	10.0	75.1	19.7	5.2
Bayard	88.0	1.7	10.3	51.3	8.9	39.8
Belen	83.5	3.2	13.3	84.2	9.4	6.4
Bernalillo	74.3	6.3	19.4	72.0	7.4	20.6
Bloomfield	85.6	2.8	11.6	76.3	11.9	11.8
Bosque Farms	94.8	.6	4.6	100.0	0.0	0.0
Carlsbad	85.7	4.1	10.2	87.3	6.3	6.4
Central	70.6	9.0	20.4	73.2	4.7	22.1
Clayton	73.9	10.8	15.3	75.9	2.2	21.9
Clovis	81.0	6.3	12.7	77.2	10.3	12.5
Corrales	88.6	2.4	9.0	68.2	7.6	24.2
Deming	69.5	9.1	21.4	75.6	7.9	16.5
Espanola	73.6	8.2	18.2	69.3	4.6	26.1
Eunice	86.9	8.5	4.6	95.6	4.4	0.0
Farmington	90.7	2.8	6.5	89.5	2.6	7.9

Table 17. Continued

Municipalities	15-64 Years Old			65 Years Old		
	≥ 125%[1]	100-124%	Below poverty	≥125%	100-124%	Below poverty
Gallup	80.8	4.4	14.8	80.7	.9	18.4
Grants	88.3	2.1	9.6	76.2	4.9	18.9
Hobbs	87.5	3.4	9.1	79.5	8.4	12.1
Jal	86.8	2.4	10.8	84.2	7.9	7.9
Las Cruces	78.4	5.6	16.0	84.4	6.2	9.4
Las Vegas	61.6	11.8	26.6	54.9	24.8	20.3
Lordsburg	68.8	8.9	22.3	70.5	5.8	23.7
Los Lunas	73.7	7.2	19.1	70.3	19.5	10.2
Los Ranchos	90.0	1.7	8.3	89.4	0.0	10.6
Lovington	84.2	4.3	11.5	74.9	11.4	13.7
Mesilla	72.0	10.4	17.6	53.9	11.5	34.6
Milan	86.1	3.7	10.2	76.5	23.5	0.0
Portales	67.2	8.8	24.0	80.9	5.0	14.1
Raton	85.0	3.6	11.4	86.0	5.4	8.6
Roswell	81.0	5.1	13.9	80.6	9.7	9.7
Ruidoso	83.3	8.2	8.5	89.2	0.0	10.8
Santa Fe	85.0	4.2	10.8	82.1	5.0	12.9
Santa Rosa	64.5	11.2	24.3	63.2	7.9	28.9
Silver City	79.9	4.9	15.2	59.9	20.6	19.5
Socorro	72.2	10.1	17.7	52.8	14.0	33.2
Taos	73.2	5.6	21.2	66.0	12.2	21.8
Truth or Consequences	69.4	7.5	23.1	75.6	12.1	12.3
Tucumcari	78.6	7.3	14.1	72.1	8.6	19.3
Tularosa	81.4	8.8	9.8	62.8	20.9	16.3

[1]Means greater than or equal to.
Source: U.S. Census Summary Tape File No. 3, table 88, 1980.

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION AND MARITAL STATUS

Age composition data is useful for many purposes. It provides the ratio of population which is in the productive years (18-64 years). Those segments under 18 years and 65 years or over are usually the more dependent people who require specialized services, e.g., medical facilities, schools and recreation facilities. As can be seen in tables 18 and 19, there is substantial variation among counties and among municipalities. Truth or Conquences and Sierra County have an older population with many retirees. The northeastern counties with declining population also tend to have higher proportions of older people, the ones left behind as the economically active population migrated in search of employment opportunities. The high proportion

Table 18. Age composition of population by county, New Mexico, 1980

County	Percentage Distribution by Age Groups			
	Under 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median[1] age
The State	32.1	59.1	8.8	27.3
Bernalillo	29.0	63.0	8.0	27.2
Catron	31.5	55.0	13.5	28.6
Chaves	30.4	55.6	14.0	29.4
Cibola	39.2	56.3	4.5	22.2
Colfax	32.1	54.9	13.0	28.4
Curry	32.7	57.7	9.6	25.3
DeBaca	25.7	53.3	21.0	38.6
Dona Ana	32.3	60.4	7.3	23.8
Eddy	31.8	55.8	12.4	29.2
Grant	33.7	55.8	10.5	27.3
Guadalupe	34.5	53.3	12.2	26.5
Harding	27.6	54.9	17.5	34.4
Hidalgo	36.5	54.3	9.2	25.1
Lea	34.2	57.7	8.1	26.3
Lincoln	28.6	59.0	12.4	31.1
Los Alamos	32.1	63.9	4.0	32.1
Luna	30.5	52.7	16.8	32.2
McKinley	41.7	53.4	4.9	21.2
Mora	33.5	51.7	14.8	28.2
Otero	32.7	60.7	6.6	24.7
Quay	31.3	53.0	15.7	31.7
Rio Arriba	36.7	55.1	8.2	24.6
Roosevelt	26.9	60.2	12.9	26.0
Sandoval	33.9	56.3	9.8	27.1
San Juan	37.5	56.7	5.8	23.2
San Miguel	31.2	57.2	11.6	26.3
Santa Fe	30.4	60.6	9.0	28.3
Sierra	22.7	47.9	29.4	48.1
Socorro	34.1	57.0	8.9	24.3
Taos	34.2	56.1	9.7	27.1
Torrence	32.2	55.8	12.0	28.8
Union	29.9	52.9	17.2	33.2
Valencia	33.3	56.5	10.2	24.5

[1]The county median age data are estimations.

Source: U.S. Census Summary Tape File Three, table 16, 1980.

Table 19. Age composition of popuation by municipality, New Mexico, 1980

Municipality	Percentage Distribution by Age Groups			
	Under 18	18 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median[1] age
Alamogordo	30.7	61.6	7.7	27.3
Albuquerque	27.8	63.7	8.5	28.6
Artesia	31.1	55.2	13.7	29.7
Aztec	35.0	56.8	8.2	25.1
Bayard	37.5	53.6	8.8	26.1
Belen	33.6	53.2	13.1	28.5
Bernalillo	35.8	55.3	8.9	25.8
Bloomfield	38.0	56.4	5.6	24.0
Bosque Farms	32.6	60.4	7.0	30.6
Carlsbad	30.3	55.6	14.2	30.2
Central	36.6	53.5	9.9	25.9
Clayton	29.1	51.1	19.8	35.9
Clovis	32.6	56.4	11.0	27.3
Corrales	31.4	62.2	6.4	30.1
Deming	31.8	51.2	17.0	31.4
Espanola	34.0	56.7	9.3	28.0
Eunice	34.0	57.1	8.9	26.1
Farmington	33.0	61.4	5.6	26.2
Gallup	35.3	58.8	5.9	25.6
Grants	37.5	59.2	3.4	23.7
Hobbs	33.7	58.1	8.2	26.7
Jal	32.8	60.3	6.9	28.8
Las Cruces	29.5	61.5	8.9	26.8
Las Vegas	31.6	56.8	11.6	26.2
Lordsburg	36.6	50.4	13.0	27.7
Los Lunas	37.1	54.8	8.1	24.5
Los Ranchos	30.2	60.8	9.0	32.5
Lovington	36.5	54.9	8.6	25.4
Mesilla	30.4	60.5	9.1	27.8
Milan	39.6	58.5	1.9	22.3
Portales	25.2	61.7	13.1	24.9
Raton	32.9	53.9	13.1	28.9
Roswell	29.1	55.4	15.5	31.1
Ruidoso	25.8	61.6	12.6	32.5
Santa Fe	28.9	60.8	10.4	30.2
Santa Rosa	36.1	52.9	10.9	25.4
Silver City	32.4	55.9	11.6	27.7
Socorro	30.2	61.4	8.4	25.3
Taos	32.0	56.9	11.1	30.3
Truth or Consequences	20.3	44.4	35.3	53.9
Tucumcari	31.4	52.4	16.2	31.5
Tularosa	32.7	53.1	14.2	31.2

[1]Median age is an estimation.

Source: U.S. Census Summary tape File One (a), table 12, 1980.

of under 18-years-olds in McKinley, Cibola and San Juan counties is accounted for, in part, by the high birth rate among the Native American population. The sex ratio by age groups is shown in table 20. It reflects a slightly higher ratio of males to females up to 20 years of age when females begin to slightly outnumber males. The greater longevity of women is reflected in the markedly reduced sex ratio after 65 years. Historical trends in the sex ratio for New Mexico and the United States are shown in figure 22. The ratio has been falling in both the U.S. and New Mexico since 1910 and New Mexico has been converging toward the national rate.

Marital status of males and females since 1950 appears in table 21. It shows that the proportions of divorced males and females have increased since 1970. Again reflecting female longevity, the widowed rate is substantially higher for women, 9.8%, than for men, 2.1%. Men remain single longer than do females, increasing the frequency of that category.

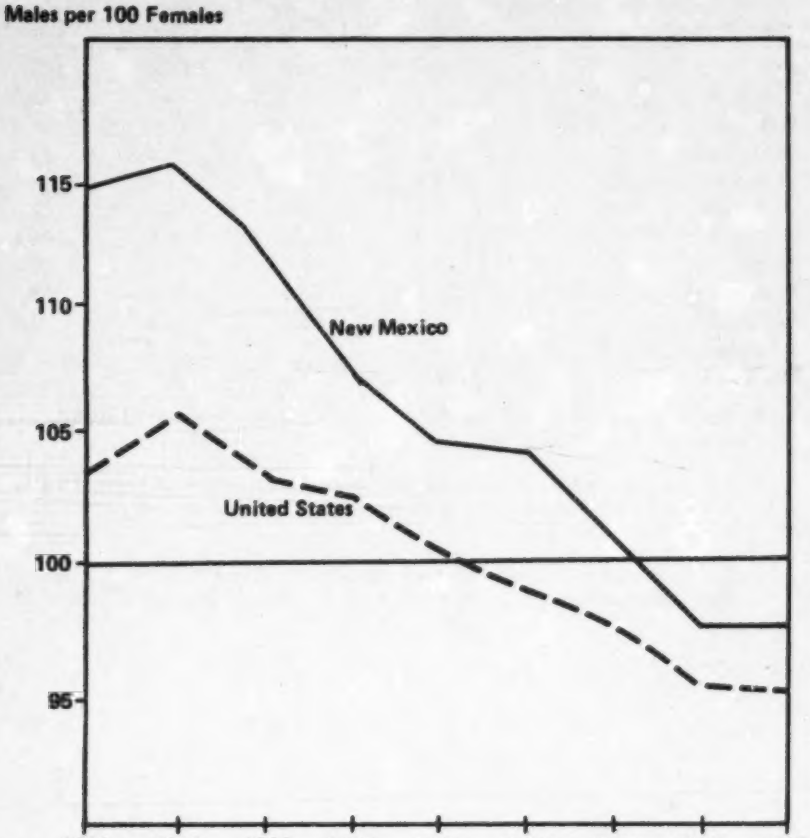
Table 20. Sex distribution by age groups, New Mexico, 1980

Age Group	Total Population	Number of Males	Number of Females	Sex[1] Ratio
All Ages	1,302,894	642,157	660,737	97.2
0-4 years	114,618	58,604	56,014	104.6
5-9 years	109,717	55,544	54,173	102.5
10-14 years	113,985	58,184	55,801	104.3
15-19 years	132,153	67,205	64,948	103.5
20-24 years	125,274	62,417	62,857	99.3
25-29 years	115,423	57,224	58,199	98.3
30-34 years	103,023	51,867	51,156	101.4
35-44 years	144,429	70,851	73,578	96.3
45-54 years	122,136	59,272	62,864	94.3
55-59 years	58,416	27,878	30,538	91.3
60-64 years	48,283	23,087	25,196	91.6
65-74 years	74,449	33,774	40,675	83.0
75-84 years	32,446	13,359	19,087	70.0
85 years and over	8,542	2,932	5,610	52.3

[1]Sex Ratio = number of males per 100 females

Source: U.S. Census Summary Tape File Three, Table 26, 1980.

Fig. 22. Number of males per 100 females, New Mexico and the United States, 1900 to 1980.



	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
NM	114.4	115.3	112.1	107.4	104.6	104.2	101.8	97.2	97.2
U.S.	104.6	106.2	104.1	102.6	100.8	98.7	97.1	94.8	94.5

Sources: U.S. Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics, 1970 New Mexico* PC(1)—B33 p.29.

U.S. Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics, 1970 United States* PC(1)—B1 p.269.

The 1980 data came from U.S. Census Summary Tape File No. 1, table 6, 1980.

Table 21. Percentage distribution of population of 15 years and over by marital status, New Mexico, 1950 to 1980

Marital Status	1980	1970	1960	1950
Males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	28.7	30.0	25.9	28.3
Married	62.0	63.8	69.0	66.2
Separated	1.1	.9	1.0	1.1
Widowed	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.6
Divorced	6.1	2.9	2.4	2.0
Females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	22.0	23.4	18.7	20.2
Married	58.4	61.1	69.6	68.5
Separated	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6
Widowed	9.8	9.4	8.6	8.8
Divorced	8.3	4.6	3.1	2.4

Source: The percentages for 1980 are based on numerical data from U.S. Census Summary Tape, File Three, table 26.

The percentages for 1970 are based on numerical data reported in Final Report Volume 1, part 33B, General Population Characteristics: New Mexico, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, p. 43.

The percentages for 1950 and 1960 are from Final report PC(1)-33B, General Population Characteristics: New Mexico, U.S. Census of Population, 1960, p. 25.

EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE

Years of school completed by county and municipality appear in tables 22 and 23. As expected, the level of education is high in Los Alamos County. It is lowest in Mora County followed by Guadalupe, DeBaca, Sierra, Luna and McKinley counties in that order. Among the municipalities, Los Ranchos and Corrales, followed by Santa Fe, had the highest percentage of college graduates. Educational attainment by race appears in figure 23. Anglos had the highest educational attainment, less than 15% with only elementary level and almost 40% with one or more years of college. The black population had almost exactly the same educational attainment as the population as a whole, while Hispanics and Native Americans had more than 30% with only elementary level and less than 20% with any college.

Table 22. Years of school completed by persons 18 years and over, by county, New Mexico, 1980

County	Elementary Thru H.S. 1-3	High School 4	College 1-3	College 4	College +5
	percent				
The State	30.0	37.1	18.0	7.3	7.6
Bernalillo	23.0	36.7	21.0	9.2	10.1
Catron	37.8	36.1	14.0	4.8	7.3
Chaves	36.1	34.7	17.6	6.2	5.3
Cibola	36.2	42.3	14.2	4.5	2.8
Colfax	34.4	39.5	14.2	6.5	5.3
Curry	27.9	45.0	17.5	4.6	5.0
De Baca	45.4	40.2	5.5	5.5	3.4
Dona Ana	30.4	32.8	21.4	8.0	7.4
Eddy	36.3	40.5	13.7	5.3	4.1
Grant	34.5	38.4	15.9	6.2	5.0
Guadalupe	48.0	36.2	9.5	3.5	2.8
Harding	39.3	41.2	11.7	4.3	3.5
Hidalgo	38.2	40.8	13.2	4.8	3.0
Lea	39.2	35.9	16.3	4.8	3.8
Lincoln	30.4	35.4	20.4	7.1	6.6
Los Alamos	7.0	26.8	22.3	13.6	30.4
Luna	43.1	37.0	10.6	4.5	4.8
McKinley	47.5	32.1	11.6	4.4	4.4
Mora	52.3	32.0	7.3	3.7	4.8
Otero	21.7	47.7	18.9	6.7	5.0
Quay	39.8	37.5	11.6	5.6	5.6
Rio Arriba	39.8	40.1	11.7	4.9	3.5
Roosevelt	29.7	33.2	24.0	6.8	6.4
Sandoval	32.3	38.2	16.9	5.6	7.0
San Juan	34.3	40.4	15.8	4.9	4.5
San Miguel	41.1	30.8	15.6	5.4	7.2
Santa Fe	24.2	33.5	18.6	11.6	12.1
Sierra	44.4	35.8	13.1	3.1	3.6
Socorro	34.6	35.6	16.5	6.8	6.6
Taos	35.2	36.4	16.5	6.4	5.5
Torrance	40.2	41.6	9.8	4.1	4.3
Union	36.5	43.3	10.1	6.1	4.0
Valencia	32.9	43.1	14.4	5.0	4.6

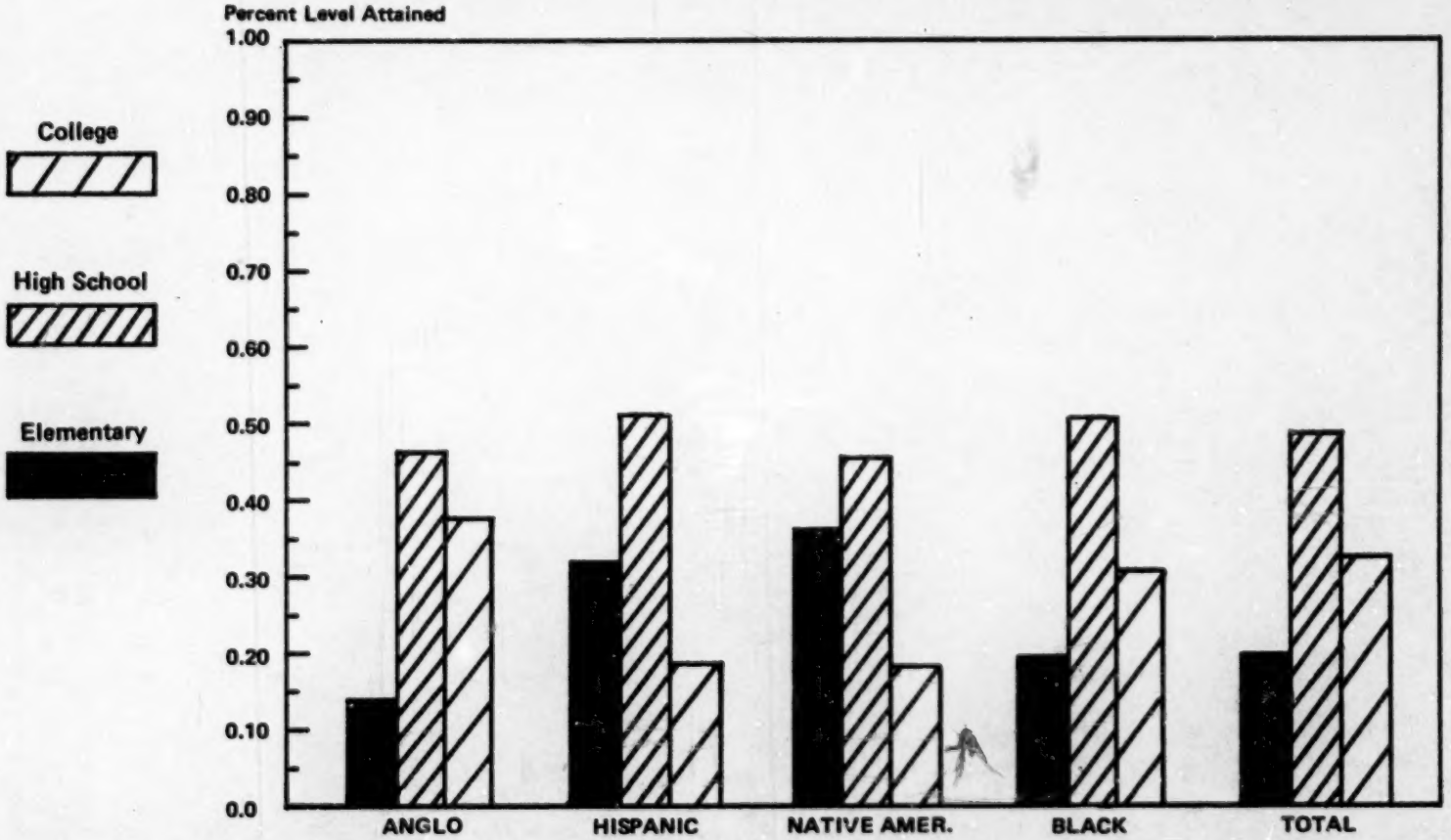
Source: U.S. Census Summary Tape File Three, table 50, 1980.

Table 23. Years of school completed by persons 18 years and over, by municipality, New Mexico, 1980

Municipality	Elementary Thru H.S. 1-3	High School 4	College 1-3	College 4	College +5
			percent		
Alamogordo	22.6	44.5	19.2	7.6	6.0
Albuquerque	20.6	35.9	22.3	10.2	11.0
Artesia	39.5	35.6	14.9	5.2	4.9
Aztec	34.2	40.3	14.0	5.1	6.4
Bayard	41.8	43.4	10.3	3.3	1.2
Belen	35.3	42.8	13.2	3.3	5.4
Bernalillo	41.5	40.9	10.3	3.4	3.9
Bloomfield	33.0	47.9	12.7	3.2	3.1
Bosque Farms	19.3	50.2	19.6	7.5	3.5
Carlsbad	33.1	42.0	14.3	5.9	4.7
Central	53.4	32.8	9.1	2.3	2.3
Clayton	40.2	42.1	8.6	5.3	3.8
Clovis	30.2	42.5	17.6	4.6	5.1
Corrales	23.3	27.6	20.4	11.5	17.2
Deming	45.6	36.6	9.3	4.4	4.1
Espanola	28.3	46.3	14.1	5.8	5.4
Eunice	48.5	36.7	11.3	2.5	2.4
Farmington	23.5	42.9	19.6	7.4	6.5
Gallup	26.8	42.2	15.7	8.0	7.3
Grants	31.1	43.6	14.8	7.0	3.4
Hobbs	36.0	35.5	18.3	5.9	4.3
Jal	40.1	37.5	16.9	2.1	3.4
Las Cruces	24.4	32.0	23.6	10.3	9.7
Las Vegas	37.3	30.1	18.6	5.6	8.4
Lordsburg	51.8	31.3	10.3	4.3	2.3
Los Lunas	30.3	44.3	13.3	6.2	6.0
Los Ranchos	17.8	27.8	21.3	12.3	21.0
Lovington	50.1	30.4	12.3	3.3	4.0
Mesilla	41.2	34.1	11.9	7.4	5.4
Milan	35.4	44.6	15.7	2.3	2.1
Portales	27.3	32.4	25.5	7.9	7.0
Raton	35.4	39.7	13.1	6.5	5.3
Roswell	33.8	35.1	18.4	6.7	6.1
Ruidoso	23.3	36.7	24.5	7.8	7.6
Santa Fe	22.5	31.5	19.6	12.5	13.9
Santa Rosa	46.3	37.4	9.2	3.5	3.6
Silver City	31.5	35.4	19.0	7.4	6.7
Socorro	34.0	43.8	23.0	9.3	12.1
Taos	31.7	31.4	19.5	8.1	9.3
T or C	46.0	35.8	10.8	3.5	4.0
Tucumcari	42.5	38.2	8.8	5.1	5.4
Tularosa	37.9	44.9	12.5	3.1	1.6

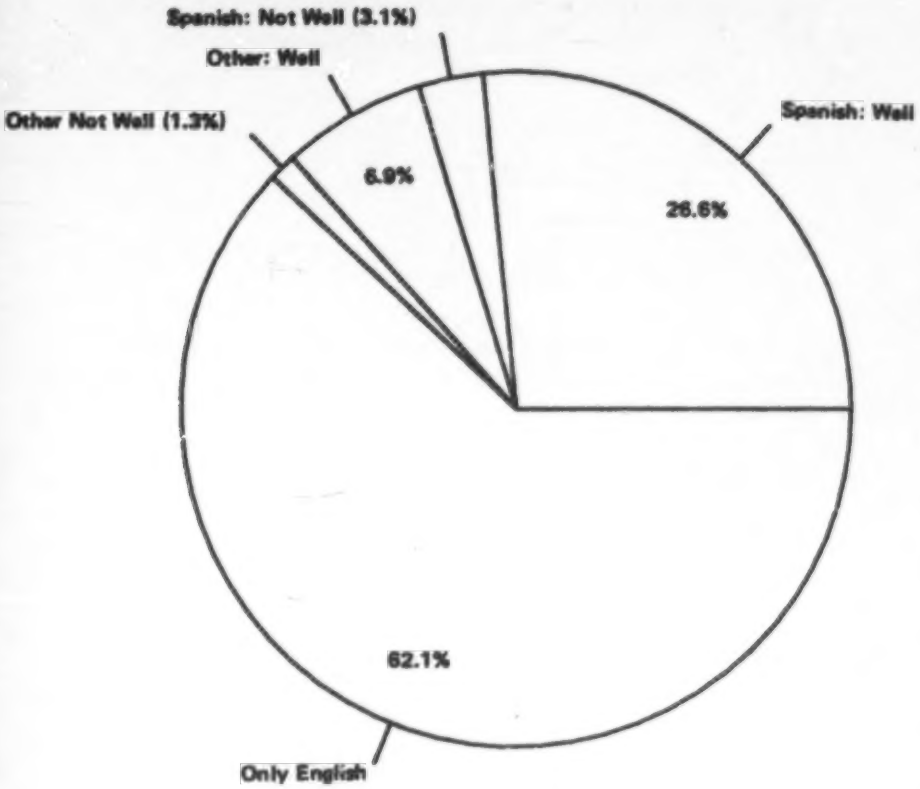
Source: U.S. Census Summary Tape File Three, table 50, 1980.

Fig. 23. Maximum education attainment by race for persons 25 years and older, New Mexico, 1980.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Summary Tape File No. 3 Tables 48&49 1980

Fig. 24. Language spoken at home and ability to speak English for persons 5 years and older.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Summary Tape File No. 3 Table No. 27 1980

Another facet of New Mexico's diverse cultures is reflected in the languages spoken at home. In addition to English, Spanish and several Native American dialects are frequently spoken. Figure 24 shows Spanish is spoken at home by 29.7% of the population, but only 3.1% cannot also speak English well. Many of the latter group would be females who immigrated from Mexico after their schooling was completed. Adult male immigrants, having more contact with English through the work place, generally develop more facility in English than do female immigrants. Another language (other than English or

Spanish) is spoken at home by 8.2% of those 5 and older; 6.9% also speak English well. A large proportion of this latter group would be composed of Native Americans, especially those on the larger reservations where the native dialects are being maintained.

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